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Catalogue No. 1.

1895



FRUITLAND NURSERY

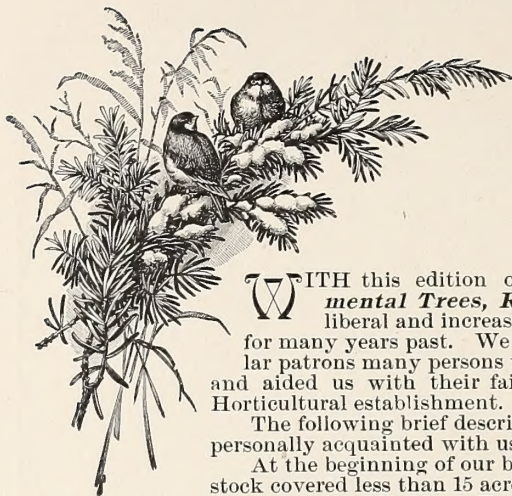
AUGUSTA
GA.

P. J. BERGKMAN'S
Proprietor

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

✻ ROSES, ETC. ✻





To Our Patrons.

WITH this edition of our *General Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., for 1895*, we gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm for many years past. We feel a legitimate pride in numbering among our regular patrons many persons whose names appeared upon our Order Book in 1857, and aided us with their faithful support in building up our present extensive Horticultural establishment.

The following brief description of our establishment may interest those not personally acquainted with us:

At the beginning of our business career in 1857 the area then planted in Nursery stock covered less than 15 acres. Our venture was considered a hazardous experiment because everything relating to Southern Fruit culture was a problem which must be solved by practical test. There was little of Horticultural material here to draw upon, but from what did exist we were satisfied that many fruits and plants from other portions of the world could be grown here with successful results. At large outlay of money and under great difficulties we began the formation of extensive collections of Fruit and Ornamental trees. After the second year our test grounds contained upwards of 1,800 varieties of Fruits, 500 varieties of Foreign and Native Grapes, and more than 1,000 varieties of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses.

These experimental collections have been annually enlarged with the addition of new varieties of fruits and plants appearing in this and foreign countries; and while these additions have during some years been very numerous, still the number of varieties of Fruits retained at this date is less than were planted during 1857 and 1858—all doubtful or undesirable sorts having been gradually eliminated.

Our facilities for testing innumerable varieties of fruits and plants enables us to recommend the fruits best adapted to the various sections and soils of this country, and we offer in this catalogue such varieties as will give the best results. From the 15-acre Nursery area in 1857 our business has gradually increased until upwards of 300 acres are now used for Nursery, besides extensive Orchards.

The "FRUITLAND NURSERIES" are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington road (continuation of Broad street), and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from terminus of West End Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the State, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions.

The Nurseries have been owned and conducted by the senior member since 1857, and of late years assisted by his sons.

The firm consists of P. J. Berckmans, who retains the ownership of the Fruitland Nurseries, and all property connected therewith, as well as the former firm name, and his sons, Louis A. Robert C. and Prosper J. A. Berckmans, Jr., under whose management every branch of the business is carefully conducted.

We have no connection whatever with any other nursery; *do not employ agents or salesmen*, all our dealings being made directly with purchasers.

The Nursery Department

Is divided as follows: Roses, 25 acres; Shrubs, 10 acres; Fruit Trees, 250 acres; Grape Vines, 15 acres; Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, 10 acres; Small Fruits, 15 acres; Orchard and test grounds, 40 acres.

The Greenhouse and Plant Department


Now covers 50,000 square feet of glass. All modern improved appliances tending to economy in labor and healthy products have been added, and in addition to the plant houses a large quantity of cold frames allow us to safely carry through the winter an immense stock of plants which in our mild climate do not require artificial heat. With the numerous additions and improvements added to this Department, we are prepared to offer plants at such prices as are in keeping with Horticultural progress and the times.

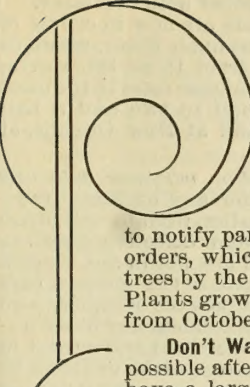
Our foreign trade has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East Indies, Brazil, Bermudas, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and the United States.

We may, therefore, claim that the stock of *Trees and Plants, in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the Southern climate and Southern fruit growers, together with healthy Growth and large size*, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

COPYRIGHTED BY P. J. BERCKMANS, 1895

Press of Richards & Shaver,
Augusta, Ga.

We take pleasure in recommending THE ALEXANDER DRUG AND SEED CO. of Augusta, Ga., as a Reliable Firm. Their stock of Seeds is selected with reference to the Southern Climate. Descriptive Catalogues Mailed Free by addressing as above.  Mention our Catalogue.



Please Read This Before Ordering.

Ordering—Write your orders plainly upon the Order Sheet attached to this Catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., to enable us to direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

Order Early—Orders are often sent in too late to enable us to fill them, or to notify parties in time to allow them to get supplied elsewhere. We therefore solicit early orders, which are filed as received, and filled in rotation. Usually we commence taking up trees by the 5th of November, and the forwarding season lasts until the middle of March. Plants grown in pots can be forwarded at almost any time of the year; Strawberry plants from October to March.

Don't Wait Until Ground is Ready—While we desire to serve all our friends as promptly as possible after the reception of their order, we beg to say to all who order late that we often have a large unfilled order list which must be filled first, that all orders must take their turn, and consequently some days may elapse before they can be reached.

Substitution—In ordering, state whether standard or dwarf trees are desired, and if the age, or style, or varieties cannot be supplied, state whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, etc., may be substituted. *We never substitute unless authorized to do so.* In case our supply of any particular variety is exhausted—which will happen in the most extensive establishments—we make it a rule to return the money, unless authorized to fill out the order with other varieties.

Shipping Directions—Give plain and particular directions for marking and shipping packages. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases the *articles are at the risk of the purchaser after proper shipment, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.* Carriers' receipts will be taken and sent to our customers in all possible cases.

Prepayment of Freight—This being required by railroad companies here when shipping to points beyond their lines, a remittance sufficient to cover freight charges must be made in every instance before orders are forwarded. Freight charges on trees or plants forwarded by express need not be prepaid.

Packing—Trees and plants are packed with the utmost care, so as to insure their safe carriage to great distances. Orders to the amount of \$5 are packed free of charge. Cost of boxes or bales will be charged on orders below that amount. The charge is from 25 to 50 cents, according to size of box or bale.

Limit of Shipper's Risk—We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery in the hands of forwarders all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of purchaser. All orders are delivered free of charge at the express office or railroad depots in Augusta.

Terms and C. O. D. Orders—*Cash with the order*, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery) by Express, collecting charges to be paid by the consignee. Large orders can be forwarded by ordinary freight lines, and will be consigned to ourselves. The Bill of Lading endorsed to parties ordering will be sent C. O. D. by Express, thus reducing heavy Express charges and facilitating collections. *C. O. D. orders must invariably be accompanied with a remittance for half the estimated amount of the order*, as a guarantee the trees or plants will be taken on arrival, and which sum will be credited on the C. O. D. bill. The Express and Railroad Companies hold us responsible for freight charges on all such shipments, hence our friends will recognize the necessity of this rule.

Remittances—Preferred in drafts on New York or Augusta, payable to our order, or, wherever convenient, by Postal Order. Money sent through the mail is in all cases at sender's risk. When Postal Orders cannot be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter.

Enclosing Money—Count everything you put in your letter, checks, money orders, stamps, or whatever it is in, and state fully what the amount is.

Trees and Plants in Large Quantities and Special Varieties—Estimates for such will be given on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, will be billed as follows: 50 trees of a class at 100 rates; less than 50 at 10 rates; 500 at 1,000 rates; less than 500 at 100 rates.

Reserving Trees—Orders for trees to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season must in every instance be paid for in full at the time of ordering. We trust that the necessity of this rule will be obvious to our friends.

No Trees or Plants Sent by Mail—The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during our busy season, together with frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequate to the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline this class of orders.

Attention to Customers—It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the utmost personal supervision to see that it is carried out. We would therefore respectfully request that we be informed if at any time there is cause of dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

Errors—While exercising the utmost care in filling orders, usually doing more than we offer, accidental errors will sometimes occur in the press of business; prompt and satisfactory correction will be made when notified. Patrons are earnestly requested to keep copies of their order for comparison.

WHAT WE CANNOT SUPPLY—Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Flower, Vegetable or Tree Seeds, Horticultural Implements, Flower Pots, Labels, Wire, Rustic Work, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladioli, Lilies, Pansies, Violets, and any other plants which can be kept in stock but a short time.

Orders for some of the above named articles are received almost daily, and much needless correspondence may be avoided if our friends will kindly omit such items from their orders.

Shipping Facilities—Our packing houses cover an area of 4,300 square feet, and are supplied with every appliance tending to economize labor and reach as near perfection in packing as possible. A thorough trained set of men, many having been twenty-five years in our employ, are entrusted with this labor.

Augusta has eight trunk lines of railroad and their connections; other railroads are now in course of construction. This, in connection with several lines of steamboats plying the Savannah River, afford us unsurpassed shipping facilities. The low rate of freight which we have secured from these transportation companies enables us to lay down our products at a trifling advance upon catalogue rates in the most distant sections of the United States. At an additional cost of from one and a half to two and a half cents per tree, the latter can be laid down in the most remote sections of Texas, and at New Orleans, at from one half to one cent above first cost.

Responsibility—We desire to be distinctly understood that *we have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, or employ AGENTS or SALESMEN*, and that our RESPONSIBILITY for any business transaction extends only to persons purchasing direct from the Nursery. Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We likewise disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting or at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees or plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said trees or plants that prove untrue. Our reputation for upright dealing, and the uniform high standard of quality of our products, the results of a thirty-eight year's business career, is our only guarantee to our customers.

Replacing Trees—Some persons so neglect or badly plant their trees as to cause their loss, still they believe that the Nurseryman should be responsible and replace them. We desire to say that if our suggestions for planting, pruning and cultivating are followed, little or no loss will result. But we cannot be held responsible for unfavorable seasons or other causes beyond man's control, and the purchaser must take the same risk that we do in that respect. We guarantee trees to be healthy, fully up to grade, true to name, and carefully packed, but do not insure their living after having passed out of our hands and care.

Prices and Cost of Production—Few persons outside of those engaged in the Nursery pursuit are in a position to form a correct estimate of the cost of production of strictly first-class trees and plants; are seldom posted as to the various grades, *only consider prices*, and purchase what is offered at lowest quotation, regardless of the value of a tree or suitableness of a variety. Within the past few years the cost of labor and materials for producing stock have advanced from 20 to 40 per cent., while the prices of trees have declined at the same rate. First-class stock of every description is now too low to scarcely leave a legitimate profit, because the enormous quantities of inferior trees thrown on the market have caused a depreciation in prices. We believe, therefore, that all discriminating purchasers will concede that the quotations in this Catalogue are exceedingly low for the quality of the products.

CATALOGUES.

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application :

No. 1—DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 2—SPRING CATALOGUE of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

No. 3—WHOLESALE CATALOGUE for Nurserymen and Dealers only, issued in July.

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptions and quotations of specialties for Nurserymen.

Address,

P. J. BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga.

Telegraphic and Cable Address: BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART.

Distances Apart Each Way.	No. of Plants.	Distances Apart Each Way.	No. of Plants.	Distances Apart Each Way.	No. of Plants.
1 foot.....	43,560	8 feet.....	680	16 feet.....	170
2 feet.....	10,890	9 ".....	537	18 ".....	134
3 ".....	4,840	10 ".....	435	20 ".....	108
4 ".....	2,722	12 ".....	302	25 ".....	69
5 ".....	1,742	14 ".....	222	30 ".....	48
6 ".....	1,210	15 ".....	193	35 ".....	35
7 ".....	888			40 ".....	27

GENERAL INFORMATION.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Before planting prepare the land by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost, well decomposed, or bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

SELECTION OF TREES—For this climate experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees, of thrifty growth, are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots; whereas a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots to a tree and as little head as possible.

PREPARATION OF THE TREE—Before planting remove all broken roots. Cut back *one-year Peach or Apple trees* to a naked stem two or three feet high—leave no side branches. *Two-year-old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leave the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except Dwarf Pears and Cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches. Bear in mind that it is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place, rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two-year-old trees.

TIME OF PLANTING—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will, by the ensuing spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

AFTER CULTURE.

For Gardens—Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree. *Mulching* is advisable for trees planted late in spring.

For Orchards—Sow cow peas broadcast in May or June, one to one and a half bushels per acre; or keep the ground planted in cotton, melons or vegetables. Avoid corn and small grain crops. For stiff soils, devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye or scarlet clover or barley in fall, using fifty bushels of crushed cotton seed per acre, and plow the green crop under in April. If devoid of lime or potash, supply deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal, plaster, or good commercial fertilizers.

Remember, that to insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized. Wherever stable manure is obtainable, use it liberally.

INSECTS.

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages, otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this Catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

APPLES.

Borer (*Saperda Bivittata*)—Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with barbed wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*)—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring.

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa Pomonella*) or *Codling Moth*—Spray (For proportion, see under head of "Solutions") with Bordeaux mixture when buds begin to swell, second application before blossoms open, third application when blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites; fourth application when fruit is the size of peas, Bordeaux and arsenites; fifth and sixth applications 10 to 14 days apart, with Bordeaux.

Aphis, Woolly (*Aphis Lanigera*)—Wash trees with solution of whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root (*Pemphigus Pyri*)—Scrape the earth away and wash with soap suds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm (*Anisopteryx Vernata*)—Encircle the tree with a canvass belt coated with tar and train oil.

PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Curculio (*Rynchœnus Nenuphar*)—Spray the trees before the blossoms open with solution of Paris Green. Use Bordeaux mixture when blossoms have fallen, 10 days later Bordeaux with arsenites.

Borer (*Ægeria Exitiosa*)—During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of roots, carefully examine the bark for larvæ or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes and earth up the tree, forming a cone six inches above the surface.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS, PECANS.

Twig Girdler (*Oncideres Cingulatus*)—All limbs that have been girdled and fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer (*Prionus*)—Which bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree, must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and mid-summer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

GRAPE VINES.

Phylloxera—Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura Vitis*)—Passing with a torch between the rows, in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia Maculatis*)—Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*)—Its presence is detected by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle (*Haltica Chalybea*)—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Cæliodes Inaequalis*)—London purple solution as a spray so soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES.

Beetle (*Haltica Ignita*)—Dust leaves with dry lime.

FUNGIOUS DISEASES.

Pear Blight—The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling spray with copper sulphate solution; as blossoms open spray with Bordeaux mixture; as blossoms fall Bordeaux mixture and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later repeat latter application and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days, and again 10 to 14 days later if necessary. If blight has occurred cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading.

Apple Tree Blight may be treated similarly as for Pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes—Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flour of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for *mildew*, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums—Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Rosette—This dreadful enemy to Peach and Plum trees has of late years appeared throughout many sections of the South, and unless the utmost vigilance is practiced disastrous results to the Peach-growing industry will result. The disease appears in spring, and in affected trees the leaves assume a yellow and sickly appearance; are small and crowded in a bunch. The tree seldom survives the first summer, and to prevent the rapid contamination of other trees, immediate uprooting and burning must be resorted to. The disease is violently contagious, and no preventive so far discovered. All *wild plums* near orchards should be destroyed, as the disease often first appears among these, and is thus rapidly carried to cultivated trees.

Rot in Peaches and Nectarines—Spray with copper sulphate before buds swell, and with Bordeaux before flowers open, and again with Bordeaux when fruit is well set. Repeat this at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur when fruit is half grown, and repeated every 10 to 14 days, is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries—Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

SPRAYING.

We earnestly urge the careful spraying of all fruit trees and grape vines if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this, disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungous diseases. Many excellent apparatus are now manufactured, and every fruit grower should own one of a size commensurate with the area of his orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially that while being used they be kept continuously stirred in order to keep them uniform in their effects, and nearly all should be used during cloudy weather or late in the afternoon.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Quassia Chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum—1 ounce of the "Buhach" powder added to 2 gallons of cold water on any plant used for food, as this is not poisonous.

Bordeaux Mixture—Copper sulphate 6 pounds, quick lime 4 pounds, water 40 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons; slake the lime in an equal quantity of water. Mix and add sufficient quantity of water to make 40 gallons.

Copper Sulphate Solution—Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on Grape and Peach Trees. For the latter use 25 gallons of water.

Paris Green—Actively poisonous. 1 pound to 250 gallons of water. If used upon Peach trees, add 1 pound of quick lime, otherwise it will injure the foliage. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

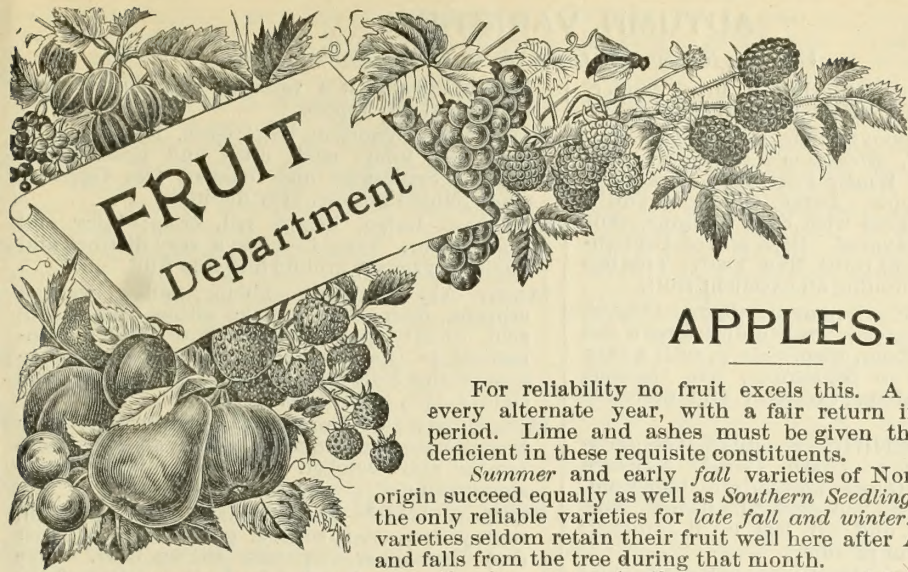
London Purple—Use same proportions as for Paris green, but being very caustic it should be applied with the lime. Not suited for Plum or Peach trees, and only for insects that chew.

Kerosene Emulsion— $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from nine to fifteen parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than one part of oil to fifteen of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Ammonia-Copper Carbonate (*As recommended by the Delaware Experimental Station*)—Into a wooden pail pour 1 quart of the strongest ammonia (26° Baume), and to this add 2 gallons of water. Then add copper carbonate in successive quantities until a large portion remains undissolved. Stir vigorously for five minutes or more and then allow the undissolved copper to settle. Pour off the clear blue fluid cautiously, and dilute 2 gallons of this with enough water to make one barrel. The undissolved copper in the above can be redissolved by adding more ammonia in the strength of 1 quart of strong ammonia to 2 gallons of water, adding more copper carbonate each time so as to keep an excess of latter. Be sure that your strong ammonia has the strength of 26° Baume by sufficient guarantee. Discard all other formulas heretofore published for the preparation of this fungicide. They are misleading and unreliable. (For same purpose as Bordeaux mixture.)

Powders—Fifty pounds of land plaster; mix 1 pint of crude carboic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.



APPLES.

For reliability no fruit excels this. A full crop is certain every alternate year, with a fair return in the intermediate period. Lime and ashes must be given the soil if naturally deficient in these requisite constituents.

Summer and early *fall* varieties of Northern or European origin succeed equally as well as *Southern Seedlings*, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for *late fall* and *winter*. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it decays and falls from the tree during that month.

Some native varieties that keep well, when grown in the upper sections of Georgia and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these States.

For orchards and long-lived trees, plant only *Standards*, grown by either being budded or grafted upon *whole seedling stocks*. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have advocated planting whole seedling-propagated trees for thirty-eight years past, and hold to same advice now.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, one year old, 4 and 5 feet, single stem.....	10c.	\$1 00	\$8 00
Standard, two years old, well branched.....	15c.	1 50	12 00

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standards, 20 to 35 each way, according to soil.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Varieties for Market Orchards in Large Type.

ASTRACHAN RED—Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom, juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable.

Carolina Watson—Very large, oblate conical, green, striped with dull red and a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July; exceedingly prolific and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. A fine market apple, but, as most yellow apples, is soon bruised and turns black; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET—Synonym: *Southern Striped June*. Small to medium, rather flat, skin yellow with dark red stripes; sub-acid and high flavor. June 20, and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY—Medium, conical, brown-red and narrow stripes, juicy and high flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive and beautiful tree.

Gravenstein—Large, striped, juicy, sub-acid. June and July.

Homony, or Sops of Wine—Medium, red, very juicy, sub-acid. July.

HORSE—Synonyms: *Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse*, etc. Large, green, acid; good for cooking and drying; everywhere known. July and August; very productive.

Jewett's Best—Large, flat or oblate, yellow with red cheek; sub-acid, with a rich flavor; very good; tree good grower. End of July.

Julian—Medium, conical, yellow, with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored; a beautiful fruit. Ripe middle of July; productive and a thrifty grower.

Kansas Queen—Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. August; a very attractive variety.

May Pippin—Small, yellow, good quality. Ripens first of the season.

Nantahalee—Large, yellow, highly flavored. July 15.

OLDENBURG—Large, striped, juicy, sub-acid; good grower; prolific. June 25 to July 15.

Pear, or Palmer—A native variety; resembles Rhodes' Orange, but matures a month earlier, or about the middle of June. Flesh yellowish, coarse grained, sugary; quality good. Tree of rather slow growth. This is entirely distinct from the Pear Apple of Pennsylvania.

RED JUNE—Medium, conical, deep red, juicy and very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhodes' Orange—Large conical, red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet, sugary and high aroma. July 15.

Summer Golden Pippin—Medium, yellow, flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasantly acid. July to August. Tree bears young. An excellent summer apple, extensively cultivated in Western North Carolina. This resembles *Keswick Codlin*, and may prove a seedling of that old variety.

Summer Queen—Large, yellow, striped and clouded with red, aromatic, sugary; good. July.

Sweet Bough—Large, yellow, very sweet. Ripe end of June; slow grower.

Washington Strawberry—Large, yellow, mottled carmine, flesh yellow, sub-acid; very good. July.

Yellow Transparent—Medium, yellow, good quality. June. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of dwarfish habit.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Varieties for Market Orchards in Large Type.

- BONUM**—Medium, deep crimson, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to October.
- BUNCOMBE**—Synonyms: *Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robertson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain.* A famous North Carolina Apple. Large, oblong, greenish-yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year. Tree upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.
- CARTER'S BLUE**—Synonym: *Lady Fitzpatrick.* Very large, green, washed dull brown red and a thick blue bloom, crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September, tree vigorous grower and fine shape; excellent and desirable fruit.
- CAROLINA GREENING**—Synonyms: *Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese, etc.* Medium, green or yellow, crisp, sub-acid, fine flavor. Ripe end of September, and will last until January; compact grower and prolific.
- Disharoon**—Medium to large, yellowish and green, crisp, sweet and good flavor. Ripe end of September and during October; compact grower.
- Elgin Pippin**—Large, oblate, bright yellow, sub-acid, very rich; an excellent and showy fruit. Ripe in August; tree a thrifty grower.
- EQUINETEELE**—Synonyms: *Bachelor, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen, etc.* Very large, oblate, yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes, flesh yellow, sub-acid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September and lasts until November; tree compact and a vigorous grower; bears young.
- Fall Pippin**—Large, green, sub-acid, quality best. August and September.
- Grimes' Golden**—Medium, round, oblate, skin yellow with small dots, flesh yellow, crisp, rich sub-acid; very good. October to December.
- Haywood**—Large, usually flat, yellow, covered with crimson, with darker cheek and stripes. Flesh white, brittle, sub-acid, quality good. September and October. A seedling of Hoover. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Origin, Haywood Co., N. C.
- Hargrove**—Originated in Haywood county, N. C., above medium to large, oblate, golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek. Flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor, sub-acid, quality best. Maturity, October and November. Of the many scores of new varieties brought to our notice within the past few years, the *Hargrove* possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall apples.
- HOOVER**—Synonym, *Wattaugh.* Large, oblate, dark red, juicy, acid, crisp and good flavor. Ripens September and October; tree vigorous, short-jointed grower, very distinct.
- Mamma**—Large, bright red, crisp; juicy and high flavor. Ripe October; a very distinct and vigorous grower, prolific and fine fruit.
- Moon**—Above medium, oblong, yellow, washed crimson, flesh white, brittle, rather coarse, sub-acid, quality good; a showy fruit, which commences to ripen June 1st, and yields a succession of ripe fruit until October. Origin, Walton county, Ga., about 1870.
- Mrs. Bryan**—Origin, Walker county, Ga. Very large, orange red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit.
- PINE STUMP**—Large, oblate, dark crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Ga., S. C. and N. C.
- Rawls' Jennet**—Large, oblate yellowish, shaded red and striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy sub-acid, very good. Late fall and early winter here; fine keeper in upper Georgia.
- Rome Beauty**—Large, yellow and bright red, good; very handsome. Valuable for the mountain districts.
- SIMMONS' RED**—Large, orange, nearly covered with red, flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Matures June to September.
- TAUNTON**—Large, conical, yellow, with dark red cheek, flesh yellow, crisp, high flavored; very acid in rich clay soils, but in sandy loams it is unsurpassed in flavor. Ripe beginning of September; tree productive, vigorous, but very open grower, and requires close pruning.
- Tuscaloosa**—Medium, roundish, yellow, shaded, striped and marbled with red and russet, flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid; very good. October to November.
- WALLACE HOWARD**—Very large, conical, deep orange red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity October; very showy fruit. Origin, Walker county, Ga.
- Yopp's Favorite**—Large, round, conical, greenish yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; excellent. Ripe September and October; compact grower and productive.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Varieties for Market Orchards in Large Type.

- BLACK WARRIOR**—Above medium, green, quality best, a fine keeper and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.
- BEN DAVIS**—Synonyms: *New York Pippin and Thornton of Southern Alabama.* Medium, oblate, greenish yellow with a crimson cheek, sub-acid, fair quality; keeps remarkably well.
- Cannon Pearmain**—Medium, greenish yellow, shaded red, sub-acid, good, a fine bearer and an excellent keeping apple.
- CHATTAHOOCHEE**—Large, greenish, with a red cheek, sub-acid very good. November to January.
- Cullasaga**—Large, dark red, crisp, sugary; in sandy soils is apt to be too mealy. Ripens from November to January.
- Etowah or Cooper's Red**—Doubtless a seedling of Shockley, which it resembles in shape, but more highly colored; flesh crisp, sweet and well flavored; quality good. November to March; a fine keeper.
- HILEY'S EUREKA**—Deep red, flesh white, vinous; quality best. December.
- Horn**—Synonym: *N. C. Vandevere.* Medium, flat or conical; here and further South dark crimson; further North green with red cheek, juicy, rich. Ripens in November, and has been kept until March; tree open grower; productive.

Hockett's Sweet—Large, red striped and dotted with darker red, flesh juicy, crisp, sweet; a very good fruit. October to November.

Kittageskee—Medium, yellow, flesh firm, pale yellow, highly flavored, spicy and juicy. Ripens November, and keeps well; very prolific; tree a luxuriant grower; rather open when young.

Mangum—Synonyms: *Carter, Gully*. Medium red striped, flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripe in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous compact grower.

Maverack Sweet—Large, oblate, green, with dark red cheek and much bloom; flesh crisp, very sugary and of high aroma; a fine fruit. Ripens October, and keeps well; tree good grower.

Moultrie's—Large, very flat, green, with red stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. October to January.

Nickajack—Very large, striped, sub-acid; good. An excellent variety in some sections; fails in others.

Pryor's Red—Large, red, russety, tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich. November to March; a good fruit and thrifty tree.

RED LIMBERTWIG—Medium, dull, rusty red, flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid; very good; tree thrifty but open grower.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG—Large, oblate, pale yellow, striped red, flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

ROMANITE—Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

SAUTA—Large, greenish yellow and russet; quality good; a good keeper. October to March.

SHOCKLEY—Synonyms: *Waddell Hall, Sweet Romanite*. Medium, conical, always regular, yellow with a bright crimson cheek, flesh firm, sweet or sub-acid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and has been kept until following August. Although this apple cannot be classed as of first quality, it is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. It produces large and regular crops, the fruit is uniformly of fine size, beautiful in appearance, and the tree bears very young. Best in sandy loam.

STEVENSON'S—Medium to large, green, covered with brown, flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a regular bearer, and keeps until April; tree a fine grower.

Terry—Medium, oblate, dull crimson, flesh yellowish; brittle, sub-acid, high flavor; quality best. November to January. Resembles Pryor's Red, but tree is of different habit. Said to have originated in Spaulding county, Ga. Not a showy fruit, but an excellent keeper and very productive.

WINESAP—Small to medium, red, vinous; quality very good; a good keeping apple.

YATES—Synonym: *Red Warrior*. Small, dark red dotted with small white dots, flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper.

N. B.—Nearly all winter apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

CIDER APPLES.

Hewes' Virginia Crab—Small, dark red; regular and profuse bearer. October to March.

Yates—See description above.

APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

Siberian Crabs—These produce large crops of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving; trees are also very ornamental. The best varie-

ties are Golden Beauty, Red and Transcendent..

APRICOTS.

Price, 25 cents each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where the trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and therefore a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall growing fruit trees, but in California and many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits.

The period of maturity extends from beginning of June to end of July. The best varieties are as follows:

Breda,
Lulzet,
Early Golden,
Moorpark,
St. Ambrose.

Gloire de Pourtales,
Roman,
Jamucett,
Royal,

THE RUSSIAN varieties are recommended for cold climates where the other varieties are frequently winter-killed. The best for this section are J. T. Budd and Nicholas. Both produce small fruit of second quality, but are very prolific.

CHERRIES.

Price of trees, 25 cents each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

The Cherry is rather uncertain in this climate, and still more unreliable farther South, but in the upper sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi it succeeds well. Trees grafted upon the Mahaleb are only possible here; this stock adapts itself to more varieties of soil than the Mazzard or Standard stock. All ripen here from May to middle of June.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Five to six feet. Fruit heart-shaped; flesh tender; sweet. Trees vigorous, with spreading branches and luxuriant foliage, leaves drooping.

Black Tartarian—Large, black.
Buttner's Yellow—Clear yellow, early.
Cleveland Bigarreau—Amber, shaded red.
Coe's Transparent—Amber and pale red.

Early Lamaurie—Large, dark purple.
Governor Wood—Large, light red.
Luelling—Very large, black; very fine.
Werder's Early Black—Black, early.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Four to five feet. Flesh usually acid or sub-acid, tender, melting and pleasant. Trees of more bushy and compact habit, and of smaller growth.

Belle et Magnifique—Bright red.
Early Richmond or Kentish—Deep red; valuable.

May Duke—Dark red; a popular sort.
Olivet—Large red; a valuable new sort; sub-acid.
Royal Duke—Dark red.

FIGS.

Price (one year old, 20c. each: \$1.50 per 10; \$10 per 100. Two years old, 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Large Type.

Angelique, or Early Lemon—Small, greenish yellow; early.
BRUNSWICK, or MADONNA—Very large, violet; good and productive.
BLACK ISCHIA—Medium, blue-black; good.
BROWN TURKEY—Medium, brown, very sweet and excellent; very prolific and hardy. The most reliable for open field culture.
Blue Genoa—Medium, bluish black.
CELESTIAL—Small, pale violet, with bloom; very sweet, prolific and hardy.
GREEN ISCHIA—Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

Lemon—Large, yellow, sweet.
Madeleine—Small, white.
White Marseilles—White.

In addition to the above, we can supply a number of varieties which are desirable for sections farther South, viz: **Black Havanna, White Nerii, White Smyrna**, etc. etc.

The **San Pedro and White Adriatic** have proven to be too tender for sections where the **Orange** is not perfectly hardy.

PEARS.

Our list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. These will ripen through the season, and doubtless give satisfaction generally.

We grow Pear trees mainly as standard, but can also supply dwarf trees of such varieties that are well suited to the Quince stock. The prefix d refers to Dwarf trees.

Standard trees are propagated upon seedling Pear trees. *Dwarf trees* are budded upon Quince stocks.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, 1 year old, very fine.....	25c.	\$2 00	\$15 00
Standard, 2 years old.....	40c.	3 00	25 00
Dwarf, 1 year old.....	20c.	1 75	15 00

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Dwarf trees, 10 to 15 feet. *Standard trees*, 20 to 25 feet each way.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett—Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor, very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Belle Lucrative—Synonyms: *Seigneur d'Espere*, *Fondante d'Automne*. Large, melting, delicious, fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Beurre Giffard—Medium, juicy. Middle of June; tree a straggling grower.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, of very good quality, showy and becoming quite popular. Ripens before the Bartlett.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small, melting, very good; tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Flemish Beauty—Large, melting, sweet, handsome. August.

Hardy (Beurre Hardy)—Russet, melting, very good. August.

Henkell—Medium, yellow, very good. August.

Howell—Medium, very rich and juicy, a good bearer and fine fruit; tree an open grower. Beginning of August.

Madeleine—Small, melting, sweet, very early. About June 5th.

Osband's Summer—Small, very good. Beginning of July, fine grower.

Ott—Small, highly flavored; excellent grower; seedling of Seckle. Middle of July.

Petite Marguerite—Small, very early; an improvement upon Doyenne d'Ete. Beginning of June.

Philadelphia—Large, melting, very good. Middle of July.

d Seckle—Small, but exquisite; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

Sheldon—Large, round, russet, very good. August.
St. Michael Archangel—Large, melting, very good, beautiful pyramidal tree. August.
d. Stevens' Genesee—Large, round, melting;

vigorous grower.
Tyson—Medium, deep yellow, crimson cheek; very good; vigorous grower. September.
Urbaniste—Large, buttery, very good; moderate grower.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, juicy, melting; sometimes a little astringent; fine tree and regular bearer. September.
Beurre Bosc—Large, long, russety, melting; best quality. September. Tree of rather irregular growth.
Beurre Clairgeau—Large, melting, sweet; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree of stout growth; best on standard. Sept. and October.
Beurre Diel—Very large, buttery, rich; vigorous grower. September.
Beurre Easter—Large, melting; very good; good grower. Ripens in November, and can be kept until spring.
Beurre Langelier—Medium, juicy, vinous and good. October and November.
Beurre Superfin—Large, melting, sub-acid; fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Doyenne Sieulle—Medium, very good; quite late.
d. Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large; melting, juicy and well flavored; best on quince; tree vigorous grower, and the most reliable bearer of all our good pears. Middle of August and September.
Hebe—Very large, rather coarse, juicy and of fair quality; keeps well. Originated in South Carolina, and is supposed to be a seedling of Easter Beurre. Tree thrifty.
Lawrence—Very large, melting, rich; tree a remarkable fine grower; best on standard. September and October.
Onondaga—Large, melting and well flavored; tree vigorous. September.
Winter Nelis—Medium to large, buttery, juicy and good flavor; tree slender and somewhat straggling grower. October to December.

NEWER VARIETIES.

Standard trees, one year old, 25c. each.

Bijou—Medium, oblong, clear yellow and red cheek, melting, of good flavor; very good. August. A showy variety.
Beurre Perpetuel—Medium, yellow, melting, juicy; very good. Blooms twice; fruit of the first blooms ripens in August; of the last blooming in September.
Col. Wilder (origin, B. S. Fox)—Medium to large, obtuse pyriform, yellow, with red in the sun, flesh yellowish; a little coarse around the core, juicy, melting, very sweet and aromatic; quality very good to best. Sept. and October.
Dr. Jules Guyot—Large, yellow, melting; very good. July.
Idaho—Fruit has not been produced at this date outside of its locality of origin. It is a large and excellent pear, but trees are liable to blight.
Fertility—A promising summer pear, of good quality.
Lawson—A showy, very early pear, but trees require 8 to 10 years before fruiting.
La France—Resembles Duchesse d'Angouleme, but a month to six weeks later.
Lucy Duke—Medium, golden brown, very good. September to October. A cross of Winter Nelis and Bartlett.
Reine des Vergers—A promising new fall variety.

Reliance (seedling of Van Mons' Ninth Generation)—Medium, bergamot-shaped, brown, red with russet, flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, high flavored; quality very good to best. Ripens from middle of July to middle of August.

This, with many hundred other unnamed seedlings, came in our possession in 1845, when a large portion of Dr. Van Mons' unnamed seedlings were purchased from his estate. For the past 30 years this has failed but twice to produce a most abundant crop; the tree is remarkably vigorous, holding its foliage until frost. While the fruit lacks size, it is of excellent quality, and its remarkable fertility and, so far, entire freedom from blight induced us to propagate it.

Triomphe de Vienne—A new French variety, of very large size and fine appearance; good quality. September and October.

Wilder—Disseminated by C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., and described as one of the earliest to ripen, about with Doyenne d'Ete and Alexander peach. Not fruited South at this date. The following good points are claimed for it: Earliness, superior quality, does not rot at the core, handsome appearance and vigor of the tree. \$15 per 100.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

This class is conspicuous for its remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern States. While less liable to blight than the older varieties of the European type, they are by no means impervious to its attacks, as the rapidly increasing cases of blight in every section of this and other States testify, and a tree grown from cuttings is no more blight-proof than a grafted one.
 All our trees are grafted upon either *Japan* or *European seedling pear stocks*. We do not grow LeConte or Keiffer pear trees upon their own roots, or use the LeConte as a stock, because of its deficiency in roots, which make such trees undesirable in many soils.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
One-year-old Standard, single stem.....	25c.	\$2 00	\$15 00
Two-year-old Standard, heavily branched.....	40c.	3 00	25 00

Kieffer—A seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four

years old. As a fall pear, there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising. Many of our trees, four years after planting, have yielded as high as three bushels of perfect fruit.
 It is unfortunate that the merits of this fruit have

been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality combine extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. As to its value as a market fruit, it commands on an average \$1.00 per bushel when shipped in an immature stage, and is then only a second-class cooking fruit. If marketed after being house-ripened, \$3.00 per bushel has been realized if sold in quantities. Our stock consists of upwards of 50,000 trees; last year we could not supply the immense demand. Early orders for large quantities are respectfully solicited.

LeConte or Chinese Pear—Supposed to be a cross between the old Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow, quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old.

Garbers—A seedling of China Sand. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here during August, and between the LeConte and Kieffer. A very thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Smith's—Almost identical with LeConte in size, shape and quality, but a little earlier.

ORIENTAL PEARS FOR COOKING AND CANNING.

These are all enormously productive and valuable for the purposes stated.

Hawaii, or Sandwich Island—Medium, round, bergamot shape; very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. October to December.

Mme. Von Seibold—Large, round, russet, similar in shape to the old China Sand. Flesh brittle, juicy, with a peculiar spicy aroma. Quality

inferior for table use, unless ripened slowly, when it is better. Prolific and good grower.

Mikado—Medium, acute, pyriform, pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, sub-acid. Matures during September. Trees exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

PEACHES.

PRICES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES.

Purchasers' selection.....	15c. each	\$1 25 per 10,	\$10 00 per 100
First size, where selection is partly left to us.....			\$75 00 per 1,000

All our Peach trees are budded upon Peach seedlings. We do not grow this class of trees upon Marianna plum stocks, as it is now well proven that trees so propagated are very short lived. Their first year's growth in nursery is exceedingly vigorous, the roots are abundant and healthy, still few trees make a satisfactory growth the second year and few survive their first production of fruit.

A sandy loam is most suitable for the Peach, still it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees cut back to three feet. Prune every year by cutting off one third to one-half of the previous year's growth. To prevent the attack of the borer, see page 6. *Plant trees 20x20 feet in ordinary soils, but increase distance in lands rich in plant food.*

Peach trees should never be planted in newly cleared pine wood lands. Such lands should be cultivated in corn or cotton for at least one year before planting in fruit trees.

Select List for Commercial Orchards.

FREESTONES.

Alexander—Above medium, highly colored in clay soils, less in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific and bear very young; a most valuable market fruit, and is the earliest to ripen. Trees may be planted 15x15 feet, as they are of medium growth.

The following are either synonyms, or resemble Alexander very closely: *Alpha, Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, Brice's Early, Brigg's May, Cumberland, Gov. Garland, Honeywell, Hynes's Surprise, Musser, Saunders, Waterloo, Wilder, etc.*

Crawford's Early—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; a standard market variety. Ripe from 5th to 15th of July.

Crawford's Late—Similar to the above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

Early Beauty—Large, yellow, very showy, good quality. Follows Fleitas St. John, or about July 1 to 5.

Early Louise—Large, very thin skin and delicate aroma. Maturity from June 8 to 15; tree very prolific.

Early Rivers—Large to very large, pale greenish white; flesh white, sub-acid, very vinous and very juicy, of exceedingly delicate flavor, skin very thin. Maturity June 10 to 20.

Early Tillotson—Medium, white, covered with red, melting, good; very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe from June 20 to 25.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety. No other peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively for the supply of Northern and Western markets. Orchards containing from 25,000 to 80,000 trees of this variety alone are now planted in Georgia; this is sufficient evidence of its value.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John—Synonym: *May Beauty*. Large, roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens with Early Tillotson and last longer.

Globe—Very large, yellow, of excellent quality. Follows Elberta; desirable shipping peach.

Hale's Early—Above medium, white, with red cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous and very good; very productive. Maturity from June 5th to 10th, and continues until the 24th to the 30th. In some localities this variety is predisposed to decay, and therefore almost worthless. In others, however, it has proven to be free from decay. Wherever it is successful it has given large profits, but should not be shipped to distant markets.

Lady Ingold—Resembles Early Crawford, but of better quality and a few days earlier; superior for canning.

Mountain Rose—Large, white, washed with carmine; flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor; very good. Ripens June 25th, or immediately after Early Tillotson; an excellent early market variety, and superior to Early York.

Picquet's Late—Very large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September. Originated by Antoine Picquet, Esq., Belair, Ga. First trees disseminated by us in 1860. This variety seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit, and after thirty

years test is considered one of the most profitable late yellow peaches South and West.

Reeves' Favorite—Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery; very sweet; good. Ripens July 15th.

Robert (Rareripe strain)—Large, creamy white and crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. Freestone. Middle of August, and follows Stump the World.

Stump the World—Very large, white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy and of good flavor; stands carriage well, and is a fine market variety. July 20th, and lasts three weeks.

Susquehanna—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, juicy and of high flavor. End of July. Unsurpassed for canning.

Thurber—Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous and delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties were unproductive, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers.

Sallie Worrell—Very large, white; very good. September.

Wonderful (N. J.)—Very large, deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm; good. End of August. Good for late marketing. Of the "Smock" strain, of which it may be said to be a large sub-variety.

Select List for Family Orchards or Home Markets.

Trees of varieties on this list can be supplied in moderate quantities.

FREESTONES.

Albert Sidney—Medium, oblong, yellowish white, with red cheek, flesh melting and of high flavor. Middle to end of July. Of Chinese type.

Amelia—Synonyms: *Stroman's Carolina, Orangeburg, Rayzer's June*, etc. Very large, conical, white, nearly covered with crimson, juicy, melting, vinous, sweet and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but as a peach for home consumption is truly magnificent. July 1 to 10.

Baldwin's Late—Large, oblong, greenish white, with red cheek, juicy and well flavored. October 10.

Berenice (China strain)—Large, yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy; excellent. Maturity end of July to middle of August.

Dora—Above medium, white, with a pale red cheek; flesh white, juicy and well flavored. Middle to end of September.

Drosby—Medium, orange yellow, flesh yellow, sweet, good. Middle of July. Claimed as seldom failing to yield a crop of fruit. Tree of medium height. Valuable for New England.

Champion—A white flesh, very early peach, and promising as a good market sort.

Dr. Berckmans—One of the last series of pedigree seedling Peaches of the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans and first fruited in 1880. During the past 12 years it has sustained the excellent qualities which we noted at its first season of fruiting, and is worthy of being dedicated to its originator. It is a seedling of a seedling of Chinese Cling. Size large, creamy white, a blush cheek and crimson mottlings at base. Flesh white, slightly red near the stone; melting, juicy, vinous and of highest flavor. It surpasses any of the varieties of same parentage maturing at the same season. Maturity middle to end of

July, and immediately follows Thurber, of which it is a fit companion. Stock of trees limited. Price, 50c. each.

Ford—A large white fleshed Chinese; free. Ripening immediately after Alexander.

Great Eastern—Very large, greenish-white; flesh juicy and sweet, sometimes a little coarse; a showy fruit. July 20th.

Muscogee—A variety of the Columbia, with white flesh; size large, skin dingy yellow, nearly covered with crimson, red and dark brown cheek, spotted and somewhat striped like the Columbia; flesh white, with some red veins around the stone; melting, juicy and very good. Maturity beginning of August.

Muir—Large, pale yellow, flesh yellow, rich. Middle to end of July; an excellent canning peach.

Mystery—Medium, yellow, with red cheek; quality best. Follows Early Beauty, or about July 10.

Osceola—Large, golden yellow, with orange cheek, and a few red veins; flesh golden yellow, sweet, buttery, and with an apricot flavor; belongs to the Indian type. Beginning of September.

Pallas (Seedling from Honey)—This is the only seedling out of many hundreds of the Honey Peach which has varied from the parent. It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more round in shape; flesh white, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma. Maturity July 10; blooms two to three weeks later than the Honey, and is therefore more successful.

Spottswood—Similar to Chinese Cling, but freestone, very large and of best quality. Middle of July.

CLINGSTONES.

Annie Wylie—Large, white, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, vinous and best quality.

Maturity September 1st to 10th.

Chinese or Shanghai—Very large, creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh fine grained, melting, vinous; quality variable, best in some soils, in others apt to be slightly bitter. July 20th to August 1st. Tree of straggling growth.

Croft's Golden—Very large, deep yellow and crimson cheek; flesh yellow, sub acid, vinous and well flavored. End of July to August 10th.

Darby—Large, round, skin creamy white, with pale white blush on one side; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet and of good aroma; quality very good. Maturity middle to end of October; an excellent late peach; origin, Newberry, S. C.

Demming's September—Large, oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone; juicy, vinous and good; resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden—Medium, skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with apricot flavor. Middle of September. A superior variety for canning.

General Taylor—Medium, round; skin white, nearly covered with red; flesh juicy, sweet. Ripens July 1st; origin, Mississippi.

General Lee—Above medium, oblong, creamy white, with carmine wash, flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best. July 1st to 10th. Improved Chinese Cling.

Goode's October—Large, skin white, washed and veined pale red; flesh white, with red veins; juicy, vinous and well flavored; of the Indian type. Beginning of October.

Heath Red—Large, oblong; skin creamy white, with red wash; flesh juicy, vinous and well flavored; red near the stone. August 25th.

Heath Late White—Synonyms: *White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Rany Peach, White Globe, Henrietta, etc.* Large, oval with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet and good aroma; very popular for preserving; ripens beginning of September. There are numberless local names for this peach, which reproduces itself from the seed with slight variations.

Indian Blood—Large, dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

Juno (China and Picquet strains)—Very large, deep yellow, mottled orange crimson; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy, vinous, sub-acid; quality best. August 10th to 20th.

Old Mixon—Synonym: *Congress Cling* Large, oblong, creamy white, with much red; juicy, sweet and well flavored. End of July.

Oriole—Large, yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August. A yellow fleshed Chinese Cling.

Pine Apple—Synonyms: *Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison Early Lemon Cling, etc.* Large,



NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACH CHRYSANTHEMUM.

oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone; juicy, sub-acid, excellent; reproduces from the seed with slight variations. Middle of August.

Stinson's October—Large, white, with red cheek, of very good flavor. An excellent very late peach.

Stonewall Jackson—Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later and tree a more compact grower. July 15th, to 25th.

Sylphide—Similar to Chinese Cling, but maturing one month later.

Tinley's October—Medium, white, with a wash of red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high flavor. Middle of October.

Tuskena—Above medium, oblong; skin yellow and deep orange red; flesh sub-acid, vinous, good. Ripens end of June; origin, Mississippi.

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

15 Cents Each.

Double Flowering—*Crimson, Pink and White.* Beautiful in early spring.

Italian Dwarf—Grows five feet high; makes

a dense bush; leaves very large; fruit large green; flesh white, juicy, with almond flavor free. Ripens end of August.

Pyramidal—Grows to a height of twenty feet in a compact form, like the Lombardy Poplar. Fruit a white freestone of second quality.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf—Grows six to eight feet high, of a compact habit; fruit

very large, similar to Lemon Cling, and of good quality; suitable for city gardens, or where space is limited.

Weeping—Curious weeping habit; fruit hardly good.

NEW DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH, CHRYSANTHEMUM.

An accidental seedling originated in South Carolina. Flowers light rose, outer petals broad, centre petals beautifully quilled like a Chrysanthemum. It is a most remarkable flower, as will be seen from the preceding cut.

We feel assured that this novelty will make a valuable addition to our list of early spring flowering trees.

One Year Old Trees, 25c. Each.

RINES.

\$1 50 per 10.

fruit having a smooth skin, is very liable to the blight as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during the early and part of August.

Coosa—Very large, red; flesh white; a new seedling from upper Georgia.

Early Violet—Small, green, nearly covered with purple; good.

Golden Cling—Medium, yellow; good; cling.

New White—Large, pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early, free.

Stanwix—Green, with violet cheek; juicy, sweet and very good.

Victoria—Medium, purple, brown cheek. July.

PLUMS.

(Native Varieties.)

Prices of Trees: One year, very fine, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

All our trees are grafted upon Marianna stocks, which are superior to any other we have ever tested.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE.

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 feet each way.

Cumberland—Originated near Augusta from seeds collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet; good. Maturity August and September.

DeCaradeuc—Medium, round, yellow with brown red cheek; juicy, sweet and of fine flavor. Beginning of June. This variety is doubtless a hybrid between the Chickasaw and an European variety, and is remarkably fine.

Marianna—After fruiting this variety quite extensively, we find it not as profitable as Wild Goose, being smaller, later and not equal in quality, but in some sections it is quite prolific and good. The tree is of a remarkably healthy and thrifty habit, and so far seems to be less liable to die back than the Wild Goose. We grow this variety upon its own roots.

Poole, or Poole's Pride—Large, oblong, car-

siderable more cold than most other varieties of this type. Ripe middle of July.

Pottawottamie—A Western variety; resembles Wild Goose, but smaller, and maturing immediately after it; exceedingly productive and valuable for shipment.

Wild Goose—Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion red, juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June; a very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Most profitable for early shipments. We grow this variety very extensively, as it is the leading market sort of its season. Can supply trees by the thousands.

N. B.—All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long the fruit drops and never attains the quality of the

ings, where the ground, although regularly supplied with plant food from either the poultry droppings or kitchen slops, is left undisturbed. All varieties are subject to the attacks of the curculio, and should be carefully sprayed. Trees are also often affected by a disease known as *Black Knot*. All branches showing this disease should be cut off and burned. By following these suggestions a large crop of excellent fruit will often follow.

Blue Damson—A well known and desirable old variety which succeeds almost anywhere. Fruit medium, purple, covered with thick bloom. Flesh juicy, rather tart; a valuable cooking plum. August.

Clyman—A California seedling, where it is much esteemed for its early maturity, good size and excellent quality. Large, reddish purple, firm, very good; freestone; an excellent shipper and enormous bearer. Maturity middle of June.

Imperial Gage—Large to very large; an excellent and showy fruit. End of July.

Lincoln—Reddish purple, large and of good quality; seedling of Green Gage.

Lombard—Large, violet red, flesh yellow, juicy, very good; very productive.

Missouri Green Gage—Valued West as a better bearer and larger fruit than the old Green Gage, and of best quality.

Shippers' Pride—Large, round, dark purple, flesh firm, of the Damson type, and valuable for its shipping qualities in sections where the European type is successful.

Stark Green Gage—A seedling of the Missouri Green Gage, which it resembles, but larger and more productive: of not quite so high quality.

JAPANESE PLUM

Prunus Triflora of Botanists. *Prunus Japonica* of Pomologists.



BURBANK

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the LeConte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our Southern States they open a new era in Plum culture. We have fruited sixteen varieties of this type, and find many of decided value for market and for family use. The confusion existing in the nomenclature as given by the importers of Japanese fruits is such that scarcely two invoices received under similar names contain the same varieties. Some of the synonyms given in our Catalogue of 1888, and which were taken from those of the Japanese growers, do not correspond with the descriptions of the latter, as we found upon fruiting these varieties. A lengthy correspondence with the Director of the Agricultural Bureau at Tokio, Japan, whose visit to the United States familiarized him with the various types of our Plums, has enabled us to reach a more satisfactory classification.

As with the Persimmons our Japanese Horticultural friends have given to their Plums names usually indicating a class or type, and thus helped our own Pomologists in increasing the already existing confusion.

To simplify the nomenclature, and avoiding the increase of an already perplexing synonymy, Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has proposed adopting specific names under which these varieties are now being disseminated by leading American Nurserymen.

Distances for planting, 15 to 20 feet each way.

All are Budded upon Marianna stocks.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE SPECIALLY QUOTED.

One year, 4 to 5 feet, 25c.: \$2 per 10: \$15 per 100.

weight 5 ounces. Flesh deep orange red, astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Hiyakume (weight 100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight)—This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as *Pound*, *Tane-nashi*, or *Seedless*, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of forms and colors has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, average 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch. Flesh bright orange red. Keeps very late. Must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height; apt to be of dwarf growth.

Kurokume (this may possibly be *Goshiyo-hira*, or *Palace Persimmon*)—Very large, round, somewhat flattened; 3 to 3½ inches in diameter; average weight 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of 16 ounces in weight; keeps late. Flesh red. Tree erect grower.

Miyo-tan—Synonym: *Mazelli*. Round or slightly oblong; 2½ inches in diameter, average weight

5½ ounces; slightly ribbed; skin deep orange red; flesh usually deep brown red, but bright red or half brown specimens are often produced upon the same tree, the result of cross fertilization by other varieties. Tree of medium or dwarf growth; exceedingly prolific. Fruit keeps very late. The brown fleshed specimens are edible while solid, and as early as October 1.

Tsuru-no-ko (Stork Egg)—Synonym: *Mino-kaki* (Persimmon from Mino, a locality). Large, oblong, 2½x3½ inches; weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces. Skin bright red; some specimens covered with black at apex. Flesh red, very good. Keeps late; edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact and vigorous grower.

Yedo-ichi (No. 1, or best in Yedo, latter being the old name of Tokio)—Synonym: *Maru-Gata* (round shape). Medium, round, some specimens slightly oblong, flattened at base and narrowing at apex; skin dark red, often with black mottlings near apex; flesh mahogany brown, with darker spots, brittle, and is edible while solid as early as October 1. Very prolific, and bears fruit in large clusters. Tree an upright grower.

Zenji, or **Zingi** (name of Japanese villages)—Small, 1½x2 inches; weight 3 to 4 ounces. Flesh dark brown, with darker spots; very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September while still solid, and lasts throughout October.

QUINCES.

Price, 25 cents each; \$2 per 10. All grafted unless noted.

Angers—Large, pear-shaped; thrifty grower; on own roots.

Apple, or Orange—Large, round; most esteemed for preserving.

Chinese—A most extraordinary fruit; oblong, of immense size, often weighing from 2 to 2½ pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop. Fruit rather coarser in texture than the preceding.

Champion—Claimed to be superior to the Apple or Orange.

Meech—Not fruited here, but has a good record where tried; fruit large.

NOTE—Quince trees need little pruning besides removing the dead wood. They succeed best in a strong, rich clay soil, except the Chinese, which thrive equally well in good light soils.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

ALMONDS.

Prices of Trees: One year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

Princesse and Sultana—Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

Pistache—A half soft-shelled variety, with very small pointed fruit, and kernel of a delicate sweet flavor; highly esteemed in Southern Europe.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South, but more successful in Florida.

CHESTNUTS.

American—Seedling trees, 3 feet, 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

Large Spanish—2 to 3 feet, 25c. each, \$2 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50c. each. Yields very large nuts, not as sweet as the American, but their size commands ready sale.



AMERICAN CHESTNUT.



SPANISH CHESTNUT.

WALNUTS OR MADEIRA NUTS.

All our trees are grown from seed. Some varieties are imported from France, from reliable growers; others are grown from nuts produced in our orchards. The varieties as offered, although seedlings, usually come true, or with slight variations. Grafted trees are always scarce and high-priced, owing to

the difficulty of this method of propagation. The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate in ordinary crops are available for Walnuts.

Price of Trees, unless specially noted, 2 to 3 feet, 25c.: \$2 per 10.

Chaberte—Nuts oval, medium; very prolific; blooms late.

Mayette—Nuts produced in pairs; oblong, somewhat flattened; best quality; half-hard shell.

Thin-Shelled—Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality, and keeps sweet a long time. We grow this variety very extensively, and can supply trees 2 to 3 feet at \$15 per 100.

WALNUT EARLY BEARING, OR PRÆPARTURIENSIS,



EARLY BEARING WALNUT.



MAYETTE WALNUT.

PRICES OF TREES.

One year old, 10 to 12 inches, 25c. each; \$2 per 10, \$18 per 100.

The most desirable variety of this class. Tree of low growth; begins to produce a few nuts when four years old; nuts are of good quality and mature early in fall. We have trees now fifteen years old, which at eight years old yielded one bushel of nuts, and at twelve years produced three and a half bushels. They have never failed to yield a crop during the past ten years. Trees are all grown from seed produced in our grounds, and from many years' experience they usually come true from seed.

JAPAN WALNUT.

(*Juglans Sieboldiana*).

One year old trees, grown from seed planted here, 25 cents each; \$2 per 10.

Two and three years, grown from seed planted here, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10.

Nuts are produced in clusters. Shell very thick, kernel sweet. Tree is very attractive, with large foliage. Our trees, when five years old, bore the first crop of fruit produced South. The value of the nut commercially, compared with Pecans, has yet to be decided. As an ornamental tree it is very desirable.

WHITE FILBERT.

Of easy culture. They are of bushy habit of growth, and require to be trained with single stems to insure fruitfulness. Dry, ordinary soil is suitable. Require but little space to grow, but suckers must be removed as they appear.

Two-year-old plants trained to single stems, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

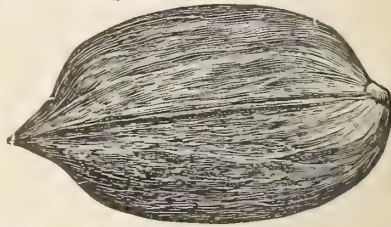
Three-year-old plants trained to single stem, 30c. each; \$2.50 per 10.

The Common White is perhaps the most desirable; nut oblong, very sweet. | **Purple-Leaved Filbert**—Leaves and fruit purple; 30c. each. Plants of this variety all bushy.

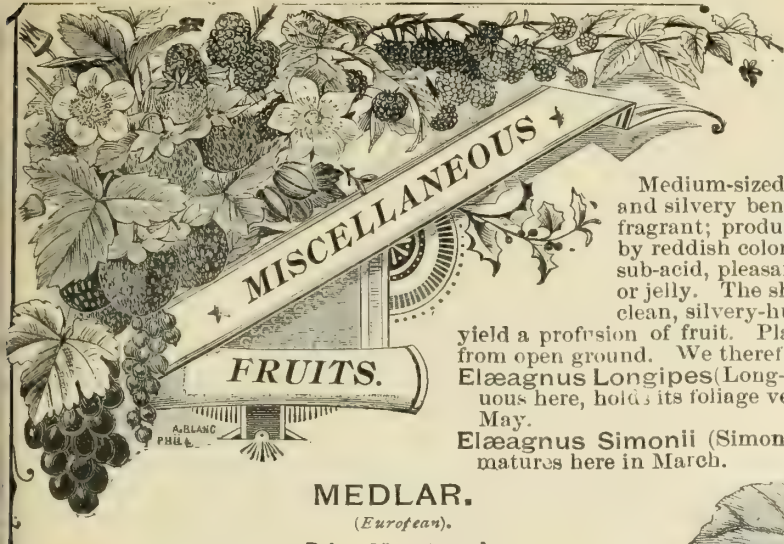
PECANS.

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and larger income after they attain the bearing age, which is at 8 to 10 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich alluvial soils produce larger crops. The Pecan tree is difficult to graft, but as the sub-varieties, of which there are many, reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent., and thus the variation being small, we offer mainly seedling trees grown from the largest Paper-Shell nut obtainable in Louisiana. These vary in number from 60 to 70 nuts to the pound, and retail at from 50c. to \$1 per pound, extra sizes sometimes commanding \$1.50 per pound. The small hard-shelled nuts can be purchased at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. Pecan trees are found growing in rich alluvial soils from Texas to Illinois, and are therefore hardy throughout the Middle States. Nuts may be planted in the place where trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers of Louisiana advise raising the trees in nursery 1 to 2 years before planting in orchard. As a rule, the larger the nuts the smaller the percentage of germinating. It is claimed that whenever the tap root is cut in transplanting the tree never bears fruit. A more ridiculous assertion was never made, as it is contrary to all past experience and the fact that most of the thousands of bearing Pecan trees had their tap root sometimes reduced to a few inches in length. Four and five-year-old trees seldom survive transplanting if their tap root has not been reduced when one year old seedlings in nursery rows. If a tree digger is then run under the seedlings, lateral roots are produced, and trees thus treated seldom fail in transplanting. But as the price of trees increases with age, and one or two-year seedlings cost less and transplant readily, we advise securing the latter sizes, and if the tap root is too long to suit the depth of the hole it can be reduced without endangering the future fruitfulness of the tree. Plant trees from 30 to 40 feet apart.

Extra Large Louisiana Paper-Shell—Grown from nuts averaging 50 to 60 to the pound. One year old, 12 to 15 inches high, 15c. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8.00 per 100; two years, 2 to 3 feet, 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$12.00 per 100.



PAPER-SHELL PECAN.



ELÆAGNUS.

JAPAN OLEASTER.

(Gumi Fruit of the Japanese).

Pot Grown Plants; 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Medium-sized shrubs, with leaves green above and silvery beneath. Flowers axillary, small, fragrant; produced in early spring, and followed by reddish colored berries, which are sprightly sub-acid, pleasant, and make a palatable sauce or jelly. The shrubs are very ornamental, with clean, silvery-hued foliage, fragrant flowers, and

yield a profusion of fruit. Plants do not transplant readily from open ground. We therefore offer all pot-grown.

Elæagnus Longipes (Long-stalked Oleaster)—Nearly deciduous here, holds its foliage very late. Fruit matures early in May.

Elæagnus Simonii (Simon's Oleaster)—Evergreen. Fruit matures here in March.

MEDLAR.

(European).

Price, 25 cents each.

Low-growing trees producing small brown-colored fruit, which must not be gathered until fall and house-ripened; when soft, is of a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Two varieties Common and Nottingham.

MULBERRIES.

Each 25 cents, \$2 per 10.

Hicks' Everbearing—Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs; fruit produced during four months. The value of Mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by many farmers, who have planted large orchards of the *Hicks* for that purpose.

Downing's—Fruit of a rich, sub-acid flavor; stands the winters of the Western and Middle States.

Stubbs'—This is a form of the native red Mulberry, and was discovered in Laurens County, Ga., some twenty years ago. Tree very vigorous, and with broad foliage. Fruit very large, from 1½ to 2 inches long, black, vinous and of excellent quality; greatly superior to any of the cultivated varieties. It is a wonderfully prolific bearer; fruit lasts nearly two months. Stock of trees is limited this year.



STUBBS' MULBERRY.

POMEGRANATES.

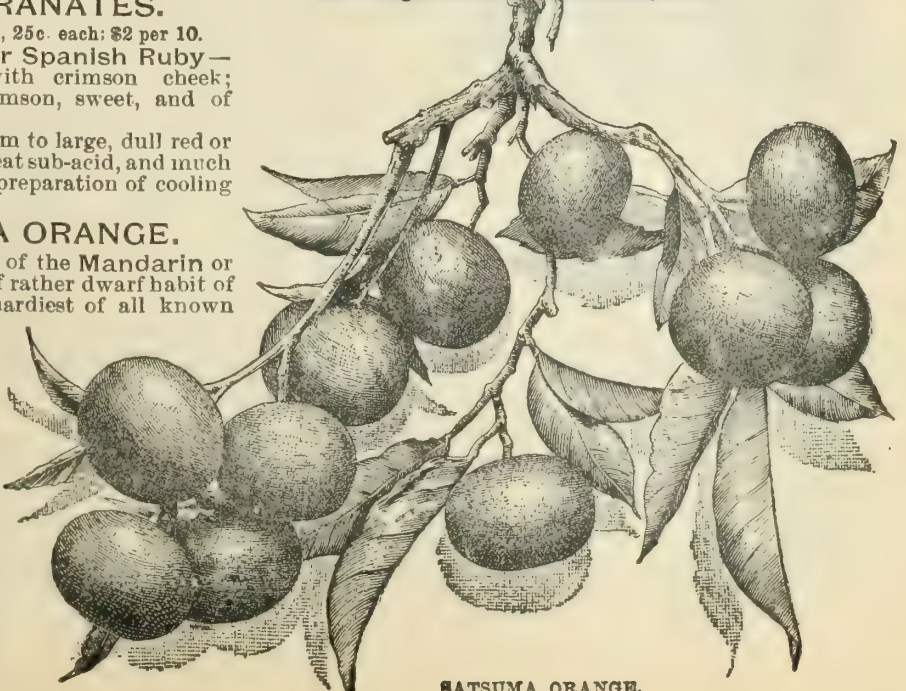
Two-year-old plants, 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Purple Seeded or Spanish Ruby—Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; meat purplish crimson, sweet, and of best quality.

Sub-Acid—Medium to large, dull red or yellow ground; meat sub-acid, and much esteemed in the preparation of cooling beverages.

SATSUMA ORANGE.

A seedless variety of the Mandarin or Kid Glove class, of rather dwarf habit of growth, and the hardiest of all known Oranges. While trees have withstood a cold of 15 degrees below freezing here, they were all killed during the excessive cold of February 1895, but dormant buds upon *Trifoliata* stock were uninjured. This variety is however well adapted to northern Florida, extreme southern portions of Georgia the Gulf Coast and lower Louisi-



SATSUMA ORANGE.

ana. Fruit is of a deep orange color, juicy and rich, and matures from the middle of September to November. It is, therefore, the earliest market variety, and brings remunerative prices. Very prolific and trees bear young. A valuable fruit for growing in tubs for sections where the winters are severe, as such trees require no artificial heat and can be wintered with slight protection.

PRICES OF TREES, GRAFTED ON TRIFOLIATA STOCK.

	Each.	Per 10
One year old, pot-grown, 10 to 12 inches high.....	50c.	\$4 00
Two years old, pot-grown, 18 to 24 inches high.....	\$1 00	7 50

OLIVES.

Pot-grown Plants, 10 to 12 inches high, 25 cents each.

Ficholine—Synonyms: *Lechin, Collasse, Piquette, Saurin, Plant d'Istres, Coias, Coiase, etc.* A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in 12 months, thus bearing a crop annually; makes excellent oil, and stands as the best for pickling.

Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils where no other fruit trees are successful. Olive trees begin to bear fruit at from 8 to 10 years of age, but should not be planted farther north than this section, where they are sometimes injured by excessive cold.



RASPBERRIES.

Price, 50 cents per 10, \$2 per 100, \$15 00 per 1,000.

Plants cannot be supplied before November 15th.

Cuthbert—After several years' trial, this proves perhaps the best and most reliable of all the red fruited varieties. Its introduction has made Raspberry culture quite profitable in sections of the Southern States where this product had been unreliable. Fruit red, large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues for several weeks.

Golden Queen—Fruit golden yellow, similar in quality to Cuthbert.

Gregg—The largest and best of all the Black Caps that we have tried. Fruit firm, dark purple, with heavy bloom; ripens a week before the Cuthbert.

Shaffers—Of vigorous and rampant growth. An excellent market berry. Berry large and good, but of an unattractive reddish color. Prolific and hardy. Of the Cap class; ripens late. Plants stand our driest summer to perfection.

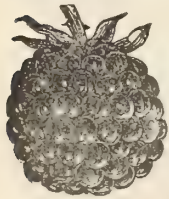
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Upright Growing Varieties, or Red—The soil should be rich and well worked.

For Field Culture—Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 4 feet in the row, or 5 feet apart each way. In July, after the crop is harvested, remove all the canes which have produced fruit, and cut back the new canes to 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. During winter give a liberal manuring, and keep the ground well worked.

Caps—Plant further apart in the row, as they propagate from the tips of the canes, bent down. They should not be pruned until winter, and cut at the bend of the cane. The old canes must be entirely removed, as in the red varieties.

For Garden Culture—Plant the red varieties 4 feet apart and the caps 6 feet, and train to stakes. The summer pruning of the red varieties may be done if stakes are not used; otherwise omitted. Large yield of fruit can be expected only if the plants are well manured and thoroughly cultivated. Cotton seed compost, cotton seed meal, or pure ground bone, are all desirable fertilizers, and should be applied during winter or early spring.



GREGG.
(Average size.)



CUTHBERT.
(Average size.)

BLACKBERRIES.

Root Cutting Plants.

CULTURE—The same as for Red Raspberries.

Early Harvest—Medium, long, very sweet. Ripens two weeks before Wilson's, and is enormously productive. Valuable for an early crop. Price, 50 cents per 10; \$2 per 100.

Minnewaski—Large, oblong and of good quality; a very profuse bearer, and canes exceedingly vigorous. 50 cents per 10.

Wilson's Early—Growth somewhat trailing; berry very large, sweet, very good; very prolific bearer; early; begins to ripen end of May. 50 cents per 10. \$2 per 100.



WILSON'S BLACK-BERRY.

(Average size.)

A deep, rich, sandy loam is the most desirable; still, with proper work and manure, any soil not too wet may be made to yield large crops.

For Field Culture we use a compost of 100 bushels of cotton seed to ten two-horse loads of manure per acre. This should be well ploughed under and the soil well pulverized before planting. A top dressing of hard wood ashes or bone meal should be applied during February. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the spring following, but a large crop is only certain the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, that one field may take the place as the other is ploughed up. Plants may be set in rows 3 feet by 1, and this will require 14,520 plants for one acre.

For Family Use the plants can be cultivated in hills, with the rows sufficiently apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well and plough deep before planting. Nothing equals a compost of cotton seed and stable manure well mixed with the soil, and a top dressing of cotton seed between the plants so soon as set in fall. Leave this all winter and fork it slightly in March. Ashes are also very good as a top dressing. After the crop is gathered, keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect a large yield of fruit give the soil liberal manuring, and cut off the runners as fast as they appear. This will increase the size of the plants, and from these large stools or bushes a crop of fine berries may be expected.

We have tested hundreds of varieties, and find but few that will give general satisfaction. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils. All have perfect blossoms, unless marked P, meaning pistillate. These latter should be planted near perfect flowering sorts, when they are usually very productive. Where *pistillate* varieties are planted, every third row should consist of a *staminate* or perfect blossomed variety. *Hoffman, Michel and Wilson's Albany* are good varieties for that purpose, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching upon the others.

LEADING MARKET VARIETIES.

Price, 50c. per 100; \$4 per 1,000, after October 15th.

Bubach—Medium to large, dark crimson; firm, sweet and perfumed; very good. Mid season. Foliage healthy, but of low growth.

Crescent (P)—Large, bright scarlet; of good flavor and very prolific if cultivated near other varieties, as its flowers are pistillate; a very vigorous grower, and under favorable circumstances, a very valuable market sort.

Hoffman—Large to very large; ripens earliest of all berries; colors evenly and carries well; quality very good; very vigorous and stands the summer well. Origin, Charleston, S. C. It is greatly superior to the *Numan* as an early shipping berry, and is remarkably successful in the coast region. We can supply this variety in very large quantities. We consider this the most profitable early variety for this section. Matures two weeks ahead of Wilson's.

Haverland (P)—Very large, long, handsome; always regular in shape; flesh deep red, flavor good; foliage healthy; stands the summer well; mid season to late. Although not of strictly first quality, its large size and attractive appearance makes it a very profitable variety for home market. It is rather soft to stand distant carriage.

Gandy—Large and regular; bright crimson; firm, sprightly, sub-acid, flavor best; prolific; ripens late; foliage healthy. Calyx very large; excellent shipping variety.

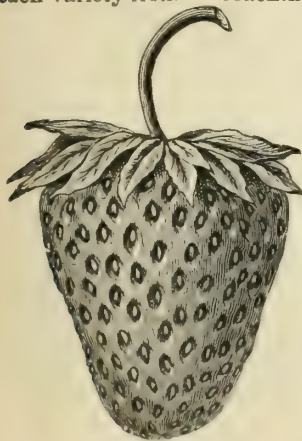


EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY.

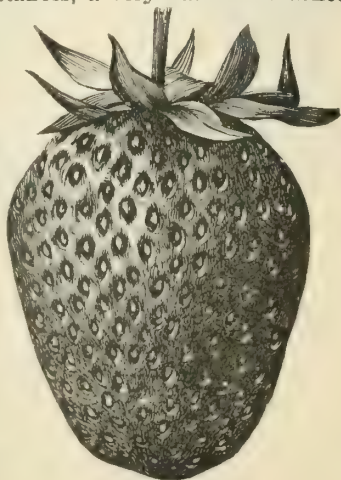
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RIGHT WAY OF PLANTING



HOFFMAN.



HAVERLAND.

Michel—Medium, regular and globular, colors evenly, dark red; quality very good; very prolific and ripens very early. In some sections it is the earliest of all varieties. Foliage healthy, plants of robust growth. A very valuable early variety for shipping.

Sharpless—Very large, irregular, deep red, sweet and of very good flavor; vigorous grower and prolific. A valuable market variety, as the berries are uniformly large.

Wilson's Albany—Large, always regular, high flavor, sub-acid, prolific; vigorous grower. No variety combines more qualities. After thirty-seven years' trial everywhere, it stands unsurpassed for market or family use.

Warfield (P)—Medium, deep crimson, sub-acid, quality good; season medium to late; foliage healthy. Resembles Crescent, but is an improvement upon that variety, and in some soils is very productive.

Our stock of plants of the preceding varieties is very large and unmixed. Prices for 5,000, 10,000 or upwards on application.

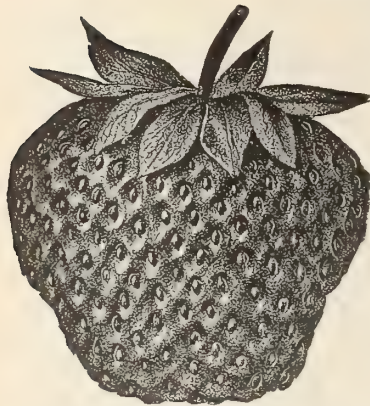


WILSON'S ALBANY.

VARIETIES FOR AMATEUR CULTURE.

Many of these varieties will be found valuable for family use and market, in certain localities.

Price 50c. per 100, unless noted.



SHARPLESS.

condition of the soil admits of being dug. To fill orders for plants before the last runners are well rooted entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We therefore request our patrons not to have plants shipped until they are well rooted and the weather sufficiently cool to plant with safety. No large orders filled until after October 15th.

Bessie—Large, crimson, flesh firm, sub-acid, rich, high flavored, quality best; resembles Sharpless, but firmer.

Big Bob—Very large, deep red, sweet; best in rich sandy land.

May King—Berry medium, bright scarlet, firm; early and of best quality.

Parker Earle—Large, good quality, but soft; needs high culture; mid season.

Parry—Large, good color and good quality; flesh quite firm; late.

Prince of Berries—Large, colors well; deep red, rich; quality best.

TIME OF ORDERING PLANTS.

Plants cannot be supplied at the prices quoted until October, and providing the



MAY KING.



WE HAVE in our test vineyards upwards of 100 native varieties, and have discarded fully as many more. There is too little difference between many sorts, or merit, to entitle them to further trial. Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists.

PRICE OF ASSORTMENTS—OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

10 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use.....	\$1 00.
100 Strong Vines in 10 or 15 best varieties for table use.....	8 00.

The prices quoted are for very strong and healthy vines. Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.

SECTION I.

VARIETIES BELONGING TO VITIS LABRUSCA OR FOX GRAPE.

Leading Market and Wine Grapes.

All these varieties have more or less pulp or foxiness, although in some varieties it is scarcely perceptible. Bunches generally large, berries large.

Brighton—Bunches medium, berries large, reddish, skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market variety; vigorous. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1; per 100, \$8.

Catawba—Bunches and berries large, deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and musky flavor. Failed to yield good crops for many years, but of late seems to do better in some localities. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; per 100, \$3.

Concord—Bunches and berries very large blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native grapes. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; per 100, \$3.

Delaware—Bunch medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin but tenacious; light red; pulp tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific, and more free from disease than any variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

Diana—Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac, little pulp and little foxiness; sweet, very productive; ripens late, or about August 15th to 25th. Each, 15c.; \$1.25 per 10; \$8 per 100.

Ives—Bunches very large, berries large, blue, skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vig-

orous grower and prolific bearer. This variety is most hardy and very popular as a wine grape. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; per 100, \$3.

Martha—A white seedling of Concord; bunch and berry smaller than the parent; flesh tender, very sweet, foxy, productive, and a good market and wine grape. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.

Moore's Diamond—Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp and of very good quality. For the past three years this variety has yielded abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. It begins to ripen very early in July, and is so far the best very early white variety we have. Exceedingly prolific. Each, 15c.; \$1.25 per 10; \$8 per 100.

Moore's Early—Bunch small; berry very large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good; very early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market. Each, 15c.; \$1.25 per 10.

Niagara—Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; per 100, \$4.

Worden—Seedling of Concord, which it resembles. Berries larger and ripens a little earlier. Quality very good. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; \$3 per 100.

SECTION II.

VARIETIES BELONGING TO VITIS CÆTIVALIS or SUMMER GRAPE and VITIS RIPARIA or RIVER GRAPE.

The varieties belonging to these classes have little or no pulp, no foxiness; berries generally small or medium, and are all excellent wine grapes.

Elvira—Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy, one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain regions of Georgia and South Carolina. Each, 10c.; per 10, \$1; per 100, \$3.

Grein's No. 1, or Missouri Riesling—Greenish white, with a pale red tint at maturity; very tender; juicy, sweet; good quality; excellent for white wine. Each, 15c.

SECTION III.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA or VULPINA—Bullace or Muscadine Type.

This type is purely Southern, ranging from North Carolina to Texas, and of no value for the Northern or Western States. Although the Scuppernong has been known for upwards of three hundred years, it is only within a short period that its improved varieties of this type have been largely cultivated. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Vines should be planted from 20 to 30 feet in the row, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trimmed. *All two years old, once transplanted.*

Flowers—Bunches composed of from 15 to 25 berries, which are dark black and of sweet vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or from 4 to 6 weeks later than the Scuppernong. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

Scuppernong—Bunches seldom ever composed of more than 8 or 10 berries; berries large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma, exceedingly pleasant. A certain crop may be had annually. Vine is free from all diseases and attacks of insects, and fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. It

is wonderfully prolific, and is rapidly becoming popular as a very profitable wine grape. Makes a very good sweet wine, resembling Muscat, and when properly manipulated produces an excellent sparkling wine. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

Thomas—Bunches from 6 to 10 berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of a slight violet color, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, of a peculiar vinous flavor; quality superior to any of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Has but little musky aroma, and makes a superior red wine. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

SECTION IV.

CROSSED VARIETIES.

Comprising varieties of native types crossed with European varieties of *Vitis Vinifera*, and others of crossed native types. Some of these varieties are valuable for market and extensive cultivation; others are suited to amateur collections only.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Large, dark red. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$6.

Black Eagle—Very large, black, and of superior quality; suited for amateur culture. Each, 15c.

Berckmans—Parentage, Clinton and Delaware; first fruited in 1870. Vine as vigorous as Clinton, which it much resembles. Holds its foliage until frost. Bunch larger than Delaware, shouldered,

and not as compact as those of either parent; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color; quality equal to that favorite variety. Maturity middle to end of July. Has seldom mildewed in our grounds since we fruited it in 1873. It has the rare and desirable combination of the extreme vigor and fertility of the Clinton with the excellence of the fruit of the Delaware. Dr. Wylie always considered this variety as one of the most promising of his seedlings. Vines have been growing and fruited in several localities North and South, and it fully sustains all that was expected from it. Each, 25c.; per 10, \$2. Empire State (Labrusca X, Riparia) (Rickett's)

—Bunch large, berry medium, white, tinged yellow; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet, quality good. Moderate grower; very early; showy. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Large, red; very good. Each, 10c.; per 10, \$1; per 100, \$6.

Mrs. McLure—A cross between Clinton and Peter Wylie, foliage and growth resembling the Clinton, bunch and berry medium, white and of excellent quality. Each, 20c.; per 10, \$1.50.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunches and berries large, blue-black, good quality, good grower. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.



Ornamental
Department.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

LIST REDUCED TO DESIRABLE VARIETIES ONLY.

We will supply 10 Shrubs in 10 varieties, our selection.....\$ 1 50
We will supply 100 Shrubs in 50 varieties, our selection.....10 00

ALTHEA FRUTEX (Rose of Sharon).

These are among our most desirable flowering Shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled, etc. The following are the most striking out of our very large collection; 25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.

Amaranthus, **Ardens**, **Amplissima**, **Bicolor**, **Boule de Feu**, **Cælestis**, **Comte de Hainaut**, **De la Reine**, **De la Veuve**, **Fastuosa**, **Leopoldii**, **Mexicana Alba**, **Monstruosa**, **Pompon Rouge**, **Pulcherrima**, **Ploena**, **Punicæus**, **Pœoniflora**, **Ranunculiflora**, **Totus Albus**, **Violet Clair**.

Buistii—With variegated leaves, small double purple flowers.

Variegata—Leaves variegated. Flowers lilac, large.

AMYGDALUS (Chinese Almond).

Sinensis Alba—White, double flowering. An exquisite shrub, covered in early spring with a profusion of snow-white flowers. 25c.

Sinensis Rosea—Flowers pink. 25c.

BERBERIS (Barberry).

Purpurea—Leaves and fruit purple. 25c.

Thunbergii—A dwarf Japanese variety; small foliage, changing to red in fall. 25c.

BUDLEYA.

Lindleyana—Profuse flowering shrub; flowers dark blue, in long spikes. 25c.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub).

Floridus—A native species; fragrant and profuse bloomer. 25c.

Præcox, or **Chimonanthus Fragrans**—A Japanese variety; flowers yellowish white; very early in spring; very fragrant. 25c.

Occidentalis, or **Western**—Flowers large, two inches in diameter; purplish red; slightly fragrant, but very showy. 25c.

CASSIA TOMENTOSA.

A shrub or small tree with pinnate leaves, producing in summer and autumn a profusion of yellow pea-shaped flowers. Needs some protection in extreme cold weather. A very attractive shrub. Small plants from pots, 25c.

CHAMÆCERASUS (Upright Honey-suckle.)

Medium growing shrubs, flowering profusely during March and April. In some varieties the flowers are succeeded by bright colored berries. 25c. each.

Fragrantissima—Flowers white or pale pink, very fragrant; blooms in February and March.

Grandiflora Roseus—Flowers pink; in April.

Ledebourii—Flowers yellow; tinted red; April; berries black.

Sempervirens—Flowers light pink.

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS (Flowering Willow.)

Tall growing shrub from Southwest Texas, and which is well adapted to this climate. Leaves linear, flowers very showy in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped.

Tube lilac; end of corolla mottled deep lilac, and two yellow stripes in centre of tube. A most valuable shrub, which blooms almost continually throughout the summer. Price 25c.

Linearis Alba—A new white flowering variety lately discovered near Laredo, Texas. 25c.

Linearis Lilacina—Tube white and lilac, lobes clear lilac, mottled and striped darker lilac, inside pure white with two yellow stripes. 25c.

CLERODENDRON.

Fragrans—A low-growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during winter. Blooms from July until frost. 25c.

Trichotomum, or Viscosissimum—A tall growing shrub, profuse bloomer, flowers pink, followed by dark blue berries. 25c.

CORCHORUS (Japan Kerria.)

A favorite shrub, producing double yellow flowers during spring, and often through the summer. 25c.

CRATÆGUS (Hawthorn.)

Tall shrubs or small trees, producing a profusion of double flowers in April. Grafted plants 50c.

Coccinea Plæra—Paul's double crimson.

Alba Flora Plæra—Double white.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japan Quince.)

These are among the first spring blooming shrubs, flowers appearing before the leaves. Some varieties are of straggling growth and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium size fruit which makes good jellies. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Aurora—Red.

Candida—White.

Cardinal—Dark red.

Japonica—Red (type).

Macrocarpa—Pale pink. Fruit large.

Rosea Plæra—Semi-double pink.

Versicolor Lutescens—Yellowish white.

DEUTZIA.

Crenata Fl. Pl.—Double flowering, an exceedingly handsome variety; flowers white, tinged rose. 25c.

Crenata Fl. Pl. Alba—Flowers pure white; double. 25c.

Pride of Rochester—Double, white, back of petals pink; large panicles and blooms early. 25c.

Gracilis—Flowers pure white, bell shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory. 25c.

ELÆAGNUS.

Edulis—A Japanese shrub, with under surface of leaves silvery. Produces edible berries. 25c.

Parviflora—From India; erect growing, leaves silvery, flowers very small, fragrant and followed with innumerable pink-colored berries. 25c.

EXOCHORDA (Spiræa Grandiflora).

A tall shrub from North China. Flowers pure white, large and produced profusely. Blooms in April. A handsome, but rather rare shrub. 25c.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bells.)

Fortune's—Grows upright; flowers bright yellow. 25c.

Viridissima—Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion early in March. 25c.

GENISTA ANDREANA.

This plant has created a sensation in Europe, where it was offered in 1892 for the first time. It is a Scotch Broom with red flowers, and has already become very popular for forcing, although the plant is hardy here. Flowers in long bunches;

ground color of corolla is golden yellow; lower petals with a deep purple border and lateral petals crimson red. The appearance of this plant when in full bloom during April is most attractive. Strong imported plants, 50c. each.

GENISTA JUNCEA (Spanish Broom).

Flowers yellow, fragrant, showy. A rush-like shrub and often leafless branches. Very ornamental. Pot-grown plants, 25c.

HYDRANGEA.

Strong plants, 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

SECTION I—HORTENSIS GROUP.

(With Globose Heads.)

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color.

Hortensis Variegata—With leaves beautifully blotched white; suitable for pot culture in shade.

Otaksa—An improved variety of *Hortensis*; flower heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

Ramis Pictis, or Red Branched—With dark purple stems, and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter centre. We can recommend this after twelve years' trial as a most valuable variety.

Rosea—Vigorous habit, flower heads shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.

Thomas Hogg—Best white flowering variety of this group. Flowers last several weeks.

SECTION II—JAPANESE GROUP.

(With Cymose or Flat Heads.)

Fimbriata—With white fringed flowers.

Japonica—Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

Imperatrice Eugenie—Pale blue.

Stellata Prolifera—Outer florets pale rose, centre darker.

SECTION III—JAPANESE GROUP.

(With Heads in Panicles.)

Paniculata Grandiflora—Produces immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks.

HYPERICUM (St. Johnsworth.)

Low spreading shrubs, with bright yellow flowers. 25c. each.

Androse num—Blooms early.

Mosereanum (New)—Flowers very large, golden yellow and crimson anthers. Very free bloomer during summer.

Multiflorum—Very profuse bloomer.

Patulum—A profuse-blooming Japanese variety.

INDIGOFERA DOSUA.

Low-growing shrub, with pinnated leaves; flowers small, in purplish spikes. 25c.

LAGERSTROMIA (Crape Myrtle).

Indica Alba—White; a desirable variety; blooms when 18 inches high. 25c.

New Crimson—Vivid crimson. 25c.

LILAC.

See *Syringa*.

LONICERA BELGICA.

Belgian honeysuckle, of bushy growth; flowers pink, profuse bloomer, excellent. 25c.

LYCIUM (Matrimony Vine).

Barbarum—A shrub with slender branches and small purplish flowers. In autumn it is covered with bright orange-red berries. 25c.

Chinense—Differs from above in stronger growth. 25c.

MAAKIA AMURENSE.

A new shrub from the north of Asia, resembling "Yellow Wood" or "Virgilia Lutea" in general characteristics. Flowers white. 50c.

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS.

A very scarce native shrub, with alternate leaves and spreading branches. Belongs to the rose family; flowers white, showy in April. 25c.

PHILADELPHUS (*Syringa*, or Mock Orange). 25c. each.

Coronarius—White, fragrant.

Gordonii—Flowers white, large; blooms late.

Multiflora Plæna—Flowers white, double, fragrant.

Microphyllus—Flowers white, small; dwarf.

Primulæflora—Flowers white, semi-double.

PRUNUS MUME—*Japan Apricot Plum*.

Produces an abundance of small double rose colored flowers in February and March. 25c.

PRUNUS TRILOBA—*Double Flowering Chinese Plum*.

Flowers very double, of bright pink, thickly set on long slender branches. Blooms in April. 25c.

PUNICA GRANATUM (*Pomegranate*).

25c. each.

Alba—Double white.

Legrelli, or **Variegata**—Double flowering, variegated; very handsome.

Nana—Dwarf, single flowering; fruit acid.

Rubra—Double red.

PYRUS SALICIFOLIUS (*Willow-leaved Pear*).

Of medium growth and weeping habit; leaves narrow, silvery, very ornamental. Trees grafted on three feet stems. 50c. each.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIODES.

A Japanese shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet, with single white flowers; profuse bloomer. 25c.

RHUS COTINUS (*Venetian Sumac*, or *Smoke Tree*).

A tall-growing shrub, producing curious hair-like flowers, resembling mist. 25c.

STAPHYLEA PENNATA (*Bladder Nut*).

A tall-growing shrub, with panicles of white flowers in spring, followed with bladder-like pods. 25c.

SPIRÆA

Very desirable shrubs, of medium or dwarf growth. 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Opulifolia Aurea—Leaves golden yellow; flowers white.

Prunifolia (*Ladies' Wreath*)—Flowers small, pure white, very double; produced in great profusion upon long, slender branches; blooms very early in spring.

Reevesii Fl. Pl. (*Reeves' Double*)—Large, round clusters of double white flowers covering the whole plant. Follows the *Prunifolia*.

Thunbergii—Dwarf, flowers white; very early in spring. This variety is suitable for a low hedge for cemetery lots. \$10 per 100.

Van Houtteii—Large white flowers.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS.

Billardii—Flowers in spikes, deep pink.

Bumalda—Of very dwarf growth; flowers deep pink in umbells and variegated foliage.

Callosa Alba—Flowers white, of dwarf growth; very neat and desirable.

Callosa Macrophylla—Leaves very large, growth robust, flowers red in umbells.

Callosa Superba—Flowers pale pink in umbells.

Fontenaysi Alba—Resembles *Billardii*, but with spikes of white flowers.

Lindleyana—Flowers white in umbells.

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA.

A Japanese shrub allied to *Spiræa*; flowers white, in panicles; blooms in May. 25c.

STYRAX VIRGINICA.

Flowers white, bell-shaped in spring. 25c.

SYMPHORICARPOS.

25c. each.

Glomerata Texana—A form of the Indian Currant, of more compact growth; berries larger.

Glomerata Variegata—Leaves finely variegated.

Racemosa (*Snowberry*)—Produces large white berries, hanging on the plant throughout part of winter.

SYRINGA (*Lilac*).

25 cents each; \$2 per 10.

Among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeeds best in strong soils. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

Alphonse Lavallee—Blue, shaded violet.

Charles X—Reddish purple; best sort for forcing.

Common Purple.

Common White.

De Croncels—Carmine red while in bud, opens lilac.

Gloire de Moulins—Rosy lilac, long panicles.

Rouge de Trianon—Reddish lilac.

Rouge de Marly—Red.

Rubra Major—Reddish lilac, large panicles.

Ville de Troyes—Dark purplish lilac.

Virginalis—Pure white.

NEW DOUBLE VARIETIES.

All grafted plants at 25c. each.

La Tour d'Auvergne—Violet purple.

Lemoneii—Reddish purple.

Le Gaulois—Dark peach color.

Mathieu de Dombasle—Reddish mauve.

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming period.

SYRINGA JAPONICA (*Japanese Lilac*).

A new species from Japan, and found there in the Northern Islands. It grows to a tree of fifteen to twenty feet in height. Flowers creamy white in long thyrses, flowering during mid-summer. 25c. each.

SYRINGA VILLOSA.

Another new species from Japan; foliage resembling our native *White Fringe*, or *Father Greybeard*. Flowers rosy pink, free bloomer; blooms later than the ordinary European sorts. 25c. each.

SYMPLOCOS CRAT ÆGEOIDES.

A Japanese shrub, bearing white flowers in panicles; blooms early in the spring. 25c.

TAMARIX.

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small delicate leaves, which resemble the Cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. 25c. each.

Gallica—Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Plumosa or **Japonica**—Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

VIRGILIA LUTEA or **CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA** (*Yellow Wood*).

A native shrub of tall growth, but quite rare;

flowers white in paniced racemes; produced during May. 50c.

VIBURNUM (Snowball).

Dilatatum—A new Japanese sort, with cymes 4 to 6 inches in diameter; flowers white in spring. 50c.

Lantana—Tall-growing shrub with downy leaves; flowers white, followed by clusters of dark colored berries. 25c.

Opulus—Produces large globular clusters of white flowers; a favorite old shrub. 25c.

Plicatum—Of dwarf habit; flowers very large, white, with salmon-pink tint; foliage distinct; very desirable. 50c.

VITEX.

Agnus Castus (Chaste or Sage Tree)—Grows

20 feet in height; forms a good shade tree; flowers dark blue, in spikes, of a spicy fragrance. South of Europe. 2 to 3 feet, 25c.; 6 and 8 feet, 50c.

Alba—With pure white flowers. 25c.

WEIGELIA.

Profuse blooming shrubs; very desirable. 25c. each.

Abel Carriere—Red.

Amabilis Alba—Flowers white; turns pink soon after opening; blooms in spring and fall.

Candida—Pure white, excellent.

Dr. Baillon—Dark red.

Rosea Variegata—With variegated foliage; dwarfish habit, and an exquisite bloomer.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

We carry in stock a large assortment of trees suitable for shade, streets, parks, avenues, etc. Special quotations will be given for large quantities.



SALISBURIA.

ACER (Maple.)

Dasycarpum (*White or Silver Maple*)—A native species from the Northern States, but succeeding admirably South. One of our most desirable and rapid growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath; comparatively free from insect depredations. It attains a height of 40 to 50 feet.

Trees 4 feet high, 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

Trees 6 to 7 feet high, 50c. each, \$4 per 10.

Trees 10 to 12 feet high, \$1 each.

Weir's Cut-leaved—A distinct variety of the Silver Maple, with leaves finely cut. Rapid growth and slender drooping shoots. Grafted trees 75c. each.

Negundo, or *Negundo Flaxinifolium* (*Ash-leaved Maple* or *Box Elder*.)—Of rapid growth and irregular spreading habit; foliage resembling the Ash. 4 to 5 feet, 50c.; 6 to 7 feet, 75c.

Platanoides (*Norway Maple*)—An European species, of compact and rapid growth; foliage deep green, shining; a most desirable shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 50c.; 6 to 7 feet, 75c.

NOTE—The above four varieties are the most desirable of the genus. We have tried upwards of 20 other sorts, but all proved undesirable. The variegated-leaved varieties are beautiful in early spring, but soon lose their yellow and red markings, and usually drop their foliage in May. The Japan Maples seldom retain the exquisite colors of their foliage after May, and unless planted in a rich, moist and partly shaded situation, soon change to

a dull green tint. These handsome sm all trees are undesirable for the Southern States, but give better results in the mountains of North Carolina.

BETULA (Birch.)

Cut-leaved Weeping—A conspicuous variety, with finely cut leaves and graceful drooping branches. Grafted trees, 4 feet, 50c.

Nettle-leaved (*Urticifolia*)—Of slender growth and irregularly cut leaves; a handsome tree. 50c.

FAGUS (Beech.)

Purple-leaved—A conspicuous tree, with deep purple foliage in spring, changing to a dark purplish green in fall. It retains its dark tint better in the upper districts of Georgia. 50c. and \$1.

FRAXINUS (Ash).

American White—A desirable native shade tree. 4 to 6 feet, 50c.

European White—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head. 4 to 6 feet, 50c.

HOVENIA DULCIS.

A small Japanese tree with cordate leaves, with small white axillary flowers; the peduncles which thicken after flowering contain a sweet red pulp; hardy. 50c.

IDESIA POLYCARPA.

A large and rapid-growing Japanese tree; foliage broad and handsome; valuable. 50c.

MAGNOLIAS.

CHINESE VARIETIES.

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear.

Conspicua, or **Yulan** (*Chinese White*)—Flowers pure white. \$1.50 to \$2

Lennei—A seedling of *M. Purpurea*, producing very large, dark purple flowers in spring and sometimes during summer and fall; very handsome. \$2 each.

Purpurea (*Chinese Purple*)—Of bushy growth; flowers purple. 50c.

Soulangeana (*Chinese Hybrid*)—Flowers white and purple; very fine. \$1.50 to \$2 each.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Acuminata (*Cucumber Tree*)—Of rapid growth and fine shape. 50c.

Macrophylla—Immense leaves, flowers white, fragrant. 50c.

Tripetala (*Umbrella Tree*)—Leaves large, flowers white. 50c.

AUCUBA (Gold Dust Tree.)

This genus contains both male and female plants; if latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries which make these plants very attractive; succeeds best in a shady situation. 25c. each; 5 varieties, our selection, \$1.

- Hymalaica—Leaves green, sinuated.
- Japonica (male)—Leaves spotted yellow.
- Longifolia (female)—Leaves narrow, green.
- Macrodontha (male)—Leaves broad, green.
- Picta (Female)—Leaves broadly variegated.

BERBERIS.

- Fortunii (Fortune's Barberry) — Foliage long, flowers yellow; a low growing shrub. 25 and 50c.
- Japonica—This splendid plant thrives best in a shady situation, as on a north side of a house; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets, flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed with dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub. 25c.; large plants, 50c.

BUXUS (Tree Box).

25 to 50c., according to size.

- Argentea—Silver-leaved.
 - Argentea Elegantissima—Silver-leaved, tall growth.
 - Communis—Common; one of the best for hedges. \$10 and \$15 per 100.
 - Japonicum Aureum—New Japan gold-leaved.
 - Japonicum Argenteum—Japan silver leaved.
 - Oloefolia—Long narrow leaves.
 - Pyramidalis Aurea—Upright.
- The Tree Box requires clay; they will not thrive well in a sandy soil.



CHAMÆROPS FORTUNII.

CHAMÆROPS FORTUNII (Chinese Fan Palmetto).

This is the hardiest of all exotic Palms, and can stand a cold of several degrees below freezing. It is of graceful habit and very ornamental. No garden should be without it. Thrives best in rich soil, and if planted where partly shaded from the mid-day sun its foliage assumes a brighter tint. Few Palms are more desirable for decorating apartments or piazzas, as it can stand more rough handling than any other variety. Our stock of plants is very large. We believe that its introduction as a garden tree will soon become general throughout the cotton belt.

	Each.	Per 10.
Plants 10 to 12 inches high.....	25	\$2 00
Plants 15 to 18 inches high.....	50	4 00
Plants 24 inches high.....	\$1 00	7 50

CLEYERA JAPONICA.

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy, flowers creamy white; produced in greatest profusion during June, and delightfully fragrant,

rivaling in this the popular *Tea Olive*. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter. 25c. and 50c.

COTTONEASTER.

- Simondsii—Grows 4 to 6 feet high; foliage small, glossy; flowers white, followed by red berries, which are retained during winter. 25c.
- Wheelerii—Low-growing variety of trailing habit; desirable for rock work, slopes, etc.; produces a profusion of berries. 25c. each.

ELÆAGNUS (Japan Oleaster.)

- Frederici Variegata—A dwarf shrub with undulated leaves, bright yellow centre, margined green; quite new. 50c.
- Japonica Macrophylla—Leaves very large undulated, clear green on upper side, silvery white on underside; a showy shrub. 50c.
- Pungens Variegata—Leaves margined white. 50c.

Pungens Maculata—Leaves with broad yellow blotches. 50c.

Reflexa—Rapid growing shrub, with long, flexible branches, suitable for training in various shapes, as arbors, etc.; foliage glossy, flowers small, fragrant. 25c.

Reflexa Aurea—With golden variegated leaves, and of more bushy habit of growth. 50c.

Simoni—Foliage elongated; silvery on underside, of compact growth. 25c.

ERYOBOTHRYA JAPONICA (Japan Medlar or Loquat.)

Giant—A highly ornamental tree, with broad leaves; blooms during February; seldom perfects fruit here; productive on the coast and in Florida. This variety differs from the Common in its foliage, which is quite distinct. Fruit is said to be also much larger, but so far has not fruited here.

Grafted plants from imported trees, one year, pot-grown, 50c.

ESCALLONIA MONTEVIDENSIS.

Profuse blooming shrub, flowers white in umbels; produced during summer; a showy shrub. 50c.

GARDENIA (Cape Jasmin.)

All pot-grown. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Florida—Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunii—Flowers larger than Florida.

Radicans—Dwarf, trailing, foliage smaller than above, flowers white; very fragrant.

Radicans Marginata—Very dwarf, leaved edged silver.

Japonica—Similar to Florida, but with single flowers, succeeded with scarlet fruit, which is retained all winter.

Japonica Variegata—A distinctly variegated variety, introduced from Japan by ourselves.

HELIANTHEMUM, or CISTUS ALGARVENSE (Rock or Sun Rose).

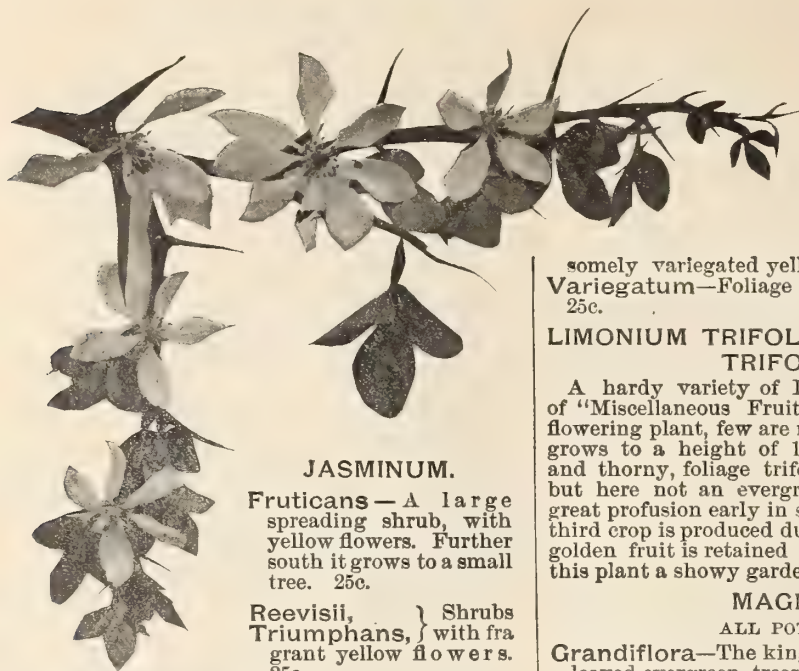
A fine compact evergreen shrub, thriving in any soil. During May and June it produces a great profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot upon each petal; one of the most showy and desirable shrubs. 25c. each.

ILEX (Holly).

We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and coloring of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits these, and a group of a few of the most distinct sorts forms a pleasing feature in a garden. We offer 10 varieties, all grafted and imported plants, 10 to 12 inches high, at 50c. each, or \$4.50 per 10.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM (Anis Tree).

The leaves, when bruised, give a pungent anis odor; fine ornamental tree. 25 and 50c. each.



JASMINUM.

Fruticans—A large spreading shrub, with yellow flowers. Further south it grows to a small tree. 25c.

Reevisii, } Shrubs
Triumphans, } with fragrant yellow flowers. 25c.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM.

LAURO-CERASUS (English Laurel).

Two years old, from open ground or pots, 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

These are valuable shrubs; their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful broad shiny foliage, of easy cultivation and thriving in any ordinary good soil. For massing or single specimens, few plants possess more advantages.

Laurocerasus (English Laurel)—Foliage broad; light green.

Bertini—Foliage very broad.

Colchica—Foliage dark green.

Camelicefolia—Leaves recurved.

Rotundifolia—Leaves broad, round.

LAURO-CERASUS LUSITANICA (Portugal Laurel).

With narrow leaves and compact growth; a very desirable plant. All pot grown, 3 years, 25c.; 4 years, 50c.

LAURUS (Laurel).

Nobilis—Apollo's or Spice Laurel; leaves very aromatic. 50c.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet).

Amurense—From Amoor river; very rapid and compact grower; foliage small; no finer hedge plant is grown. Plants are also desirable for single specimens or for wind breaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. 25c. each. [See under head of "Hedge Plants," page 34.]

Coriaticum Volutum—A variety with broad recurved leaves, of dwarf and unique growth. Grafted plants, 50c.

Ibota—New Japan Privet, with glossy orange-like leaves. 25c.

Italicum—With erect branches and broad leaves; compact growth. Blooms from April till mid-summer. 25c.

Nepalensis (Nepaul)—Dwarf habit, leaves more oval than Japonica, panicles of white flowers, berries purple-brown, long. 25c.

Ovalifolium—Growth erect, leaves larger than *Amurense*, but not equal to latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West as *California Privet*. 15c., \$4 per 100.

Robustum Aureum—Of very vigorous and compact growth; leaves large, hand-

somely variegated yellow. 25c.

Variegatum—Foliage broad, variegated yellow. 25c.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM, or CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

A hardy variety of Lemon. [See under head of "Miscellaneous Fruits."] As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy and thorny, foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but here not an evergreen. Flowers appear in great profusion early in spring, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, and makes this plant a showy garden feature. 25c.

MAGNOLIAS.

ALL POT GROWN.

Grandiflora—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. 1 foot, 50c; 2 feet, 75c. We can also supply plants from open ground. 12 inches, 25c.; 24 inches, 50c.; 36 inches, 75c. each. To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, all leaves should be cut off from open-ground grown plants.

Grandiflora Gloriosa—A variety of *Grandiflora*, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2 years grafted plants, \$1; 1 year, 50c.

Fuscata (Banana Shrub)—Dwarf growing; in April or May it is covered with a profusion of small flowers, exhaling a most exquisite fragrance, similar to a ripe Banana; a great favorite. 8 to 10 inches, 15c.; larger plants from 50 to 75c.

MESPILUS (Crataegus.)

Pyracantha Lalandi—A new sub-variety of the Evergreen Thorn, or Burning Bush. Its merit consists in producing a great profusion of bright orange berries, which are retained during winter; a conspicuous plant. 25c.

METROSIDEROS SPECIOSA (Bottle Bush)

A handsome shrub; flowers scarlet in crowded spikes; blooms more or less during the summer. Should be planted where protected from cold winter winds. Small plants 25c.

NERIUM (Oleander).

Plants from 2½-inch pots 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

Neriums are not hardy in this latitude unless planted in exceptionally favorable situations. Plants should be either grown in tubs or lifted from open ground before very cold weather.

Double White—Flowers semi-double in young plants, becoming more double in proportion as plants grow older.

Cardinal—Dark red, semi-double.

Single White—One of the most valuable of the genus. Flowers pure white, produced in great profusion, and during nearly the whole summer. Plants of more hardy constitution, and stand more cold than the double sorts.

Splendens—Old double pink; best of its color.

NERIUM, with Double and Treble Corollas

25c. each; \$2 per 10.

The flowers differ in shape from the above in having two or three funnel-shaped corollas inserted, one within the other. The great advantage of these varieties consists in the flowers falling off when passed through their freshness, and thus relieving the plant from unsightly dried flowers, as in the older varieties. Colors range from light rose to lilac carmine.

OLEA FRAGRANS (Tea Olive.)

One of our most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small, but of exquisite fragrance, and blooms nearly all winter. Several sizes. 25c. and 50c. As an evidence of the popularity of this shrub, we keep in stock from 8,000 to 10,000 plants.

OSMANTHUS.

Plants allied to *Olea Fragrans*, but with prickly toothed leaves.

Aquifolium (Holly-leaved)—Leaves dark green; grows 12 to 15 feet; flowers white like *Olea Fragrans*, but produced upon old plants only. 25 and 50c.

Aquifolium Aureum—Foliage mottled gold, of dwarfer growth than those above. 25 and 50c.

Aquifolium Argenteum—Leaves beautifully variegated silvery white; a fine plant. 25 and 50c.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA.

Dark glossy leaves, flowers white, in large heads; makes a showy, tall growing shrub, or medium-sized tree; blooms in spring. 25 and 50c.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA.

A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes; flowers fragrant. 1 foot, 25c.

Variegata—Variegated leaves; a most showy and desirable shrub. 25c.

QUERCUS SUBER (Cork Oak.)

A valuable shade tree, growing in comparatively poor soil. Trees grown in open ground do not transplant successfully. Our trees produced acorns for the first time in 1890. We offer two-year-old plants from 4-inch pots at 50c. each.

RUSCUS ACULEATUS (Butcher's Broom)

A dwarf evergreen, with acute or spiny leaves, and producing numerous red berries, which are retained during winter. 25c.

THEA BOHEA (Chinese Tea Plant.)

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, giving it much resemblance to Single Camellia. 25c.



THEA BOHEA.

VIBURNUM.

Odoratissimum (Chinese)—Fragrant; broad leaves and compact shrub; flowers white. 25c.

Tinus, or Laurustinus—A popular white flowering shrub; blooms profusely. 25c.

Suspensum—Flowers creamy white, resemble the *Trailing Arbutus*; blooms early in spring; of low growth. 25c.

AZALEA INDICA.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude; but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation, and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf mould. They are of the greatest value, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decorating of conservatories or rooms.

If plants are grown in pots they should be re-potted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and re-potted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat and part leaf mould and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

We have upwards of one hundred varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purplish, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings; stripes, blotches, etc., etc. Single and double flowers.



We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add all the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer, and lifted in October, when they are in most healthy condition. *Plant in March if intended for open ground, for which purpose they are superior to imported plants.*

PRICES OF PLANTS. HOME GROWN.

- 8 to 10 inches high, with flower buds, 25c. each; \$2 per 10.
- 12 to 15 inches high, with flower buds, 50c. each; \$4 per 10.
- Collections of 50 plants in 50 varieties, 8 to 10 inches, \$9.
- Collections of 50 plants in 50 varieties, 12 to 15 inches, \$15.

IMPORTED PLANTS.

We can also supply *Plants imported from Europe.* These are all grafted, are trained to heads and well set with flower buds.

These plants are intended for growing in pots and forcing, but are undesirable for planting in open ground.

Colors range from pure white to all the shades of red, with variegations and pencillings. Single and double.

- Prices, 10 to 12 inches high, \$1 each.
- 12 to 15 inches high, \$1.50 each.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

We have in stock upwards of 10,000 plants from two to three years old. All are in thrifty condition and include the best varieties in the trade. Our specimen plants, which are all grown in open ground, are from 3 to 12 feet high, and consist of 150 varieties. We have, therefore, excellent opportunities of testing their relative merits. For *open ground* we cannot too highly recommend the *semi-double* varieties, which produce a wealth of flowers, and are of vigorous habit. For growing in conservatories the *Imbricated* and *Ranunculiform* varieties contain the most perfect flowers.

Camellias are hardy in this section, but much further north they should be treated as conservatory plants.

For open ground. A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is the most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mould better results may be expected, and *always select home-grown plants of small size rather than large imported ones.*

The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March.

For Conservatories. Use a potting compost of peat, leaf mould and good loam, give ample drainage; when in growth they require an abundance of water, and frequent syringing of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessive cold weather, which would injure expanding buds. *Dropping* of buds is caused from plants becoming too dry or overwatering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

The colors range from pure white to all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencillings, mottlings, etc.

PRICES OF PLANTS, HOME GROWN, FOR OPEN GROUND.

	10 Inches, single stem, ed, with and without buds	12 in. branch without buds
Double White.....	50	\$1 00
Colored Varieties.....	30	50
10 varieties, our selection.....	\$2 50	4 00

IMPORTED PLANTS, FOR GROWING IN POTS.

	12 Inches high.	18 Inches high.	20 Inches.
Double White.....	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$2 00
Colored Varieties.....	1 00	1 25	1 50

Plants with flower buds are usually in stock until January 1; after that date only a portion of the varieties can be supplied with buds.

For distant carriage there is more or less risk of losing the buds while in transit.

RHODODENDRONS.

(Mountain Laurel.)

IMPORTED PLANTS.

Hybrid Varieties of Catawbiense.

These shrubs are perfectly hardy, as the type is indigenous to the mountains of Georgia and North Carolina. They require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf mould. Never plant these in places where exposed all day to direct sunshine. We offer only grafted plants, which we import annually from Europe. These plants are much superior to the seedlings in the size of clusters and the greater variety of colors, which range from pure white to pink, crimson and purple; 25 varieties.

Price of grafted plants, 2 and 3 years, with flower buds, \$1 to \$1.50 each; without flower buds, 75c. to \$1.50.

Ponticum (Seedlings)—From Asia-Minor. These can be grown more successfully further south than the Catawbiense class. Flowers vary more or less in shade of color, and range from pink to purple. 3 years old, 50c. each; \$4 per 10. Blooming size, \$1 each; \$7.50 per 10.



RHODODENDRON.

CLIMBERS.

Price, except where noted, 25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.



WISTARIAS—Purple, White and Double Blue.

ABUTILON VEXILLARUM.

A good climber, flowers red and yellow; profuse bloomer and quite hardy. 15c.

AKEBIA QUINNATA (Five-leaved Akebia)

A Japanese climber with reddish purple flowers in early spring.

AMPELOPSIS (Japan Ivy.)

15c. each.

Japonica—Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc.

Royalii—A sub-variety with larger leaves.

Bipinnata Tricolor—A handsome form of our native variety, with variegated leaves.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.

One of the best summer climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely from July until frost; has handsome and elegant flowers of a rich dark color. Stems die back in winter, and roots should be covered with straw during excessive cold weather.

BIGNONIA (Japan Trumpet Vine.)

Grandiflora—Superb climber; flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer.

Atrosanguinea—Dark blood-red flowers.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, latter are also very fragrant and foliage is handsome; a most desirable new climber of shrubby habit and perfectly hardy. 50c. and 50c.

HEDERA (Ivy.)

Algeriensis—With very large leaves.

Hibernica—Irish. 15c.

Conglomerata—New, with narrow leaves and compact growth.

Aurantia—Leaves triangular and three-lobed; greyish green with lighter shade; yellow berries.

The above succeed quite well here, while few of the varieties cultivated further north are of any value for this climate.

JASMINUM.

Officinale—Flowers white, fragrant.

Reevesii—Yellow.

JASMINE DOUBLE CAROLINA (Gelseminum.)

A sub-variety of the native species, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in a conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter. Strong plants 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle.)

Aurea Reticulata—Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

Belgica (Belgian)—Pink flowers, very sweet, profuse, and almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

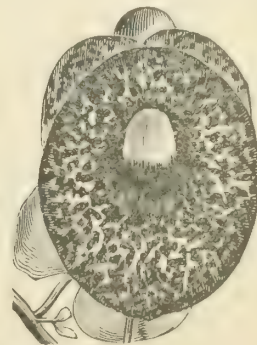
Coccinea Brownii—Scarlet trumpet.

Heckrotti—Resembles *Belgica*, but with larger flowers.

Sinensis (Chinese)—Evergreen, flowers white, turning yellow; very fragrant.

MATSEA GLABRA, or MANETIA.

A rapid growing climber, with scarlet tubular flowers, produced in great profusion. The stems are killed every winter; the roots require a covering of leaves in winter. 15c. each.



ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.

PASSIFLORA.

Arc-en-Ciel—Flowers large, centre white and citron colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower; an excellent plant.

Constance Elliott—Similar in habit to above, but flowers pure white.

PERIPLOCA GRÆCA (Grecian Silk Vine.)

Rapid grower, flowers purple.

RHYNOSPERMUM.**Jasminoides** (African Jasmine)—Evergreen, with white fragrant flowers in April and May; a valuable, hardy climber. 25c.**Variogatum**—With variegated leaves. 25c.**ROSES.**

Several varieties of Noisette. 25c. (See under head of "Roses.")

SOLANUM.**Jasminoides** (Potato Vine)—Free blooming and rapid grower; flowers white; evergreen.**Jasminoides Grandiflorum**—A new variety of more bushy habit; flowers larger, and produced in numerous large racemes.**WISTARIA.**

(See cut, page 33.)

Sinensis Purpurea—A beautiful climber, producing in early spring large clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers; a vigorous grower.**Sinensis Alba**—A white flowered variety; beautiful.**Sinensis Fl. Pl.** (Double Purple)—A double variety; rather shy bloomer.**Frutescens Magnifica**—Flowers in long tassels, pale blue; blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.**Multijuga**—Light purple flowers; racemes from 18 to 24 inches long; loose.

HEDGE OF AMOOR RIVER PRIVET AT FRUITLAND.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.**ARBOR VITÆ.****Intermedia**—Seedling of Chinese Golden, 3 years; once transplanted, per 10, \$1.00; per 50, \$4.00; per 100, \$8.00.**BUXUS COMMUNIS** (Tree Box).

10 to 12 inches, \$5 per 50; \$10 per 100.

CAPE JASMINE.8 to 10 inches, from 3-inch pots, \$5 per 50; \$10 per 100
12 to 15 inches, from 4-inch pots, \$7.50 per 50; \$15 per 100.**CITRUS, or LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM**
(Japan Hardy Lemon.)

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during winter. Plants may be set two feet apart. One-year-old plants, \$5 per 100; \$35 per 1,000.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet.)

The most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens, where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Our hedges of this plant are noted for their perfect shape and appearance. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. \$4 per 100; \$30 per 1,000.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

These make very ornamental hedges of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as they are in constant bloom from early spring until frost. \$5 per 50; per \$10 100.

Clothilde Soupert—White with rose centre
Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed.**Marie Pavie**—Pale rose, changing to white.
Flowers 1 inch in diameter.**Mignonette**—Delicate rose, changing to blush.
Flowers very small.

These roses may be planted two feet apart.

SPIRÆA THUNBERGII.

Dwarf, profuse bloomer in early spring; flowers white. Strong plants, \$5 per 50; \$10 per 100.

Coniferous Evergreens.

We believe that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the Southern States, and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. The collections of *Biotas* and *Cupressineæ*, etc., comprise many new and valuable varieties.

The largest number of these plants are grown in pots from the time they are propagated, or during part of the year in open ground, and potted off in fall.

Biotas, which always form a mass of fibrous roots, are grown in open ground, but lifted for shipment with the roots in a ball of earth, which reduces the loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March.

Price for plants grown in 4 and 6 inch pots, unless noted 50c.
 10 plants, our selection of varieties \$4
 Larger specimens, from 8 to 10 inch pots and open ground \$1 to \$2

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA (Chili Pine—Monkey Puzzle.)

A tree of remarkable aspect. Branches horizontal, leaves stiff and sharp at apex; of a deep green. This tree does not thrive in the middle sections of the South, but is eminently suited to the mountain region. Imported plants from \$2 to \$3 each.



CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS—HEIGHT 50 FEET.
 (At Fruitland.)

ARBOR VITÆ.

ASIATIC SECTION.

Plants from open ground.

Biota Aurea—Golden; a beautiful compact tree of golden hue; most desirable; a popular and well known variety.

12 inches 35c. each; \$3 per 10
 24 inches 50c. each; \$4 per 10
 3 feet \$1 each

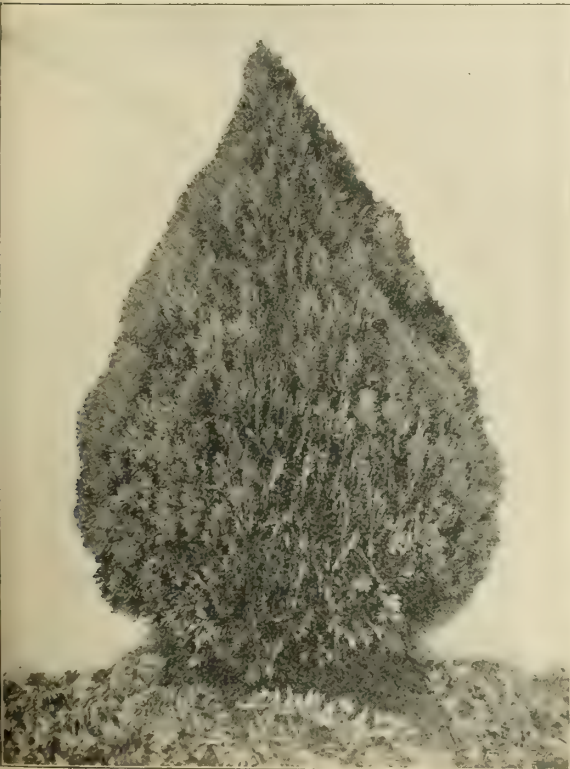
Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Biota Aurea Nana—A new variety which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. The original plant, now 8 years old, measures only 30 inches in height, and is perfect in every respect. It far surpasses the old *Biota Aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired. Plants 10 to 12 inches high, 50c. each; \$4 per 10.

Biota Aurea Conspicua—Another new variety of similar origin. Growth more erect than the *Aurea*; foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cents; larger sizes, \$1.

Biota Semper Aurea—A beautiful variety, more golden than *Aurea*; it retains its bright golden hue longer. 35c., 50c. and 75c.; 6 to 8 feet.

Biota Japonica Filiformis—A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage, of compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, well suited for cemeteries. Will probably attain a height of 12 to 15 feet. Grafted plants 12 inches high, 50c.; larger trees, \$1 to \$2.



BIOTA AUREA NANA (ORIGINAL PLANT).



CEDRUS ARGENTEA.
ARBOR VITÆ.

AMERICAN SECTION.

- Thuja Ericoides**—With heath-like foliage; very compact. 3 to 4 feet. 25c. and 50c.
Thuja Gigantea, or Lobbii—From California; rapid growth, deep green foliage; an excellent variety. 15 to 20 feet. 50c.
Thuja Globosa—Of spherical and compact growth, 4 to 6 feet. 25c. to 50c.
Thuja Peabody—With foliage of a golden hue, which it retains through the year. 50c.
Thuja Pumila (Booth's Dwarf)—Of dense, rounded habit. 2 to 3 feet. 25c. and 50c.
Thuja Tom Thumb—A dwarf variety of slow growth and compact habit. 25c.

All the Arbor Vitæ have abundant small roots, and transplant well from open ground.

CEDRUS ARGENTEA (African Cedar.)

Thrives well, and forms a fine tree of compact habit. Foliage of a beautiful glaucous tint. 25 to 30 feet. 50c.

CEDRUS DEODORA (The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains.)

A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green, branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow an immense stock. 12 to 18 inches 50c., larger sizes, 75c. and \$1.

CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPACEA.

Foliage broad, dark green, of dwarf growth. 6 to 8 feet. 50c.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNII (Fortune's Yew.)

Broad-leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet. 50c.

CHAMÆCYPARIS VARIEGATA (Variegated Cypress.)

A medium-sized tree, with a portion of the branches and trees marked with white and yellow. Height 8 to 10 feet. 25c. and 50c.

CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS.

A tree somewhat like the Araucaria, with lance-like leaves and horizontal branches; rapid grower and very beautiful. 75 feet. 50c.

CUPRESSUS (The Cypress.)

Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees, varying in habit of growth from feathery drooping branches to others of a more erect and formal shape. We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful trees.

Ericoides—Heath-leaved; very compact, of moderate height; foliage quite distinct; turns purple in winter. 25c. to 50c.

Funeris—Funeral cypress; rapid growth and graceful habit. 50 feet.

Goveniana—Of rapid open growth; foliage dark green. 50 feet.

Lawsoniana—Fine compact habit, foliage feathery; varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to sub-varieties. It sports from seed. 10 to 20 feet. 25c. and 50c.

Nutkaensis (Thujopsis Borealis)—Or Nootka Sound Cypress; of dwarf compact habit. 6 to 8 feet.

Sempervirens Horizontalis—Rapid grower, and branches spreading. 50 to 60 feet. 25c. and 50c.; large trees, \$1.

Sempervirens Pyramidalis—Oriental or Pyramidal Cypress; of very compact and shaft-like habit. From 25c. to 50c. each; large specimens, \$1 to \$2.

Sempervirens Roylii, or Whitleyana—The most shaft-like of the group; forms a main stem, from which very short and small branches radiate; plants are all propagated from cuttings, and are true. 25c., 50c. and \$1. Grows to a height of 50 feet.

JUNIPERUS (The Juniper Tree.)

Communis Hibernica—Irish; of fine pyramidal growth. 8 to 10 feet. 25c. and 50c.

Communis Suecica—Sweedish; yellowish cast. 10 feet. 25c. and 50c.

Japonica—Japanese; bright green, very good. 8 to 10 feet. 50c.

Japonica Variegata—With gold-spotted foliage; of dwarf growth. 50c.

Oblonga—Nepaul; of spreading habit. 10 to 15 feet. 60c.



CEDRUS DEODORA.



CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA.

Oblonga Pendula—Nepaul Weeping; the finest of its class. 20 feet. Plants 1 foot high, grafted, \$1.

Sabina—Sabin; male and female; a low spreading, dark-leaved shrub. 25c. and 50c.

Sinensis Aureis—Of compact habit; foliage glaucous green with numerous golden-colored branchlets; a good plant; 10 to 15 feet. 50c.

Squamata—Scaly; a trailing shrub of great beauty, and the finest of the trailing section. 25c. and 50c.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS (California Arbor Vitæ.)

A magnificent and rapid growing tree; foliage in form of fans. 50 to 75 feet. All our trees are from seed, and very handsome. 12 to 15 inches, 50c.; 2 to 3½ feet, \$1.

PINUS (The Pine.)

Massoniana—A Japanese variety, attaining a height of 40 to 50 feet; leaves long, glaucous green. Promises to become a valuable tree for the South. Small plants, 25c.; larger, 50c.

Strobis Excelsa (Bhotan Pine)—Resembles the white pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir." Small plants, 50c.

PODOCARPUS (Japan Yew.)

Japonica—A medium sized tree of compact and

rather bushy habit, leaves broad, dark green. 10 to 15 feet. 50c.

Koraensis—Of bushy habit, foliage narrow, dark green. A valuable variety. 6 to 8 feet. 50c.

PSEUDOLARIX KEMPFFERI (False Larch.)

The golden pine of the Chinese; from the rich golden tint which this tree assumes during the autumn. Of medium height here, but may grow much taller in the Piedmont region. A most strikingly beautiful plant. It is very scarce, owing to the rapid germination of its seeds, which makes it difficult to carry them to any great distance. Small plants, 50c.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress.)

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan; very hardy and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

Filifera—Of medium height, branches very slender and thread-like. 50c.

Fullerii—A sport of R-Obtusa, with gold-tipped foliage; growth rapid. 15 to 18 feet. 50c.

Obtusa Nana—Exceedingly dwarf and distinct foliage. 50c.

Pisifera, or Pea Fruited—Dwarf growth, with slender branches and sharp pointed glaucous leaves. 50c.

Pisifera Argentea—With foliage tipped light yellow. Very dwarf. 50c.

Plumosa, or Plume Like—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. 50c. to \$2. 10 to 12 feet.

Plumosa Aurea—Similar in habit to Plumosa, but with foliage tipped with gold. 50c. to \$2 each. 10 to 15 feet.

Plumosa Alba Picta—With foliage distinctly blotched with silvery white; of dwarf habit, and requires shade to prevent sun scorching. 50c.

Squarrosa Seibodtii—Dwarf and compact; foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. 3 to 4 feet, 25 and 50c.

Squarrosa Veitchii—Rapid grower, foliage light bluish green, very handsome; one of the best of the genus. 50c. to \$2. 15 to 25 feet.

Tetragona Aurea—Of very dwarf growth, foliage imbricated of a golden tint. Small grafted plants, 50c.

SCIADOPYTIS VERTICILLATA (Umbrella Pine of Japan.)

A most striking tree with leaves in whorls, giving the ends of its branches the appearance of small umbrellas. It is as yet quite rare, and we are not determined as to the most suitable locality for its success; but it is hardy in the Middle States, and will doubtless prove best in the Piedmont region. Imported plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

THUJOPSIS (Japan Arbor Vitæ.)

Dolobrata—Axe-leaved, branches drooping, dark green leaves, of dwarf growth; thrives best in partial shade. 50c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE.

ERIANTHUS RAVENÆA.

Attains a height of ten to twelve feet, throwing up numerous flower spikes of greyish white; blooms profusely, and remains in bloom a long time; needs space to show its merits. 25c.

EULALIA.

Japonica Variegata—A variegated hardy grass

from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Ribbon Grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and after several years' trial in our grounds we highly commend it as a very ornamental grass. 25c.

EULALIA.

Japonica Zebrina—Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally like the former, runs across the leaf. 25c.

Univitata—With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf. 25c.

GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass.)

Argenteum—A most ornamental plant, with silvery plume-like spikes of flowers; very hardy and thrives in ordinary rich soil. 25c.

Aurea Linearis—Foliage beautifully lined with gold; of compact and dwarf habit. 25c.

Elegans—Plumes silvery white, produced upon very long stems; blooms early; a graceful new variety. 25c.

Purpureum, or Purple

Colored—Of very robust habit, producing plumes of great length and substance; of a light purple tint. 25c.

Roi des Roses—Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free blooming and compact-growing new variety. 25c.



GYNERIUM ARGENTUM.

Sub-Tropical Division.

Fruit Department.

Varieties included in this division have given successful results in the *Southern Coast Belt and Florida* and in *sub-tropical countries* where Apples, Pears, Plums and Peaches can be cultivated. The periods of maturity will vary more or less according to localities. For description, see pages 5 to 16.

APPLES.

Early ripening varieties are preferable for extreme Southern sections.

PRICES OF TREES.

Standard Trees, 2 and 3 years old, well branched, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12 per 100.

Standard Trees, 1 year old, 4 to 5 feet, single stem, 10c. each; \$1 per 10; \$8 per 100.

Astrachan Red,
Carolina Watson,
Early Harvest,
Early Red Margaret,
Family,
Hominy,
Horse,
Julian,

May Pippin,
Nantahalee,
Oldenburg,
Pear, or Palmer,
Red June,
Rhodes' Orange,
Sweet Bough,
Washington Strawberry.

APRICOTS.

Price, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

They ripen from beginning of May to June. The best varieties are:

Breda, Moorpark, or Peach,
Early Golden (Dubois), Red Roman,
Gloire de Pourtales, Royal.
Jamucett,

FIGS.

1 year old, 20c. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10 per 100.

2 years old, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

For description, see page 8.

PEARS--Oriental Varieties.**PRICES OF TREES.**

One year old, Standard single stem, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Two years old, well branched: 40c. each; \$3 per 10; \$25 per 100.

Garbers,
Kieffer,

LeConte,
Smith's.

PEARS—European Type.

Standard trees are best for the sandy soils of Florida and the coast, and early or mid-summer varieties are preferable. For descriptions, see pages 8 to 10.

Bartlett,
Belle Lucrative,

Beurre Giffard,
Beurre Superfin,

Clapp's Favorite,
Duchesse d'Angouleme,
Howell,
Madeleine,
Ott,

Philadelphia,
Seckle,
St. Michael,
Wilder.

PEACHES.**PRICES OF TREES.**

Purchaser's selection, 15c. each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

SELECT LIST OF COMMON OR PERSIAN TYPE.

The following have given excellent results in sections of West Florida:

FREESTONES.

Alexander,
Amelia,
Columbia,
Elberta,
Fleitas St. John,
Florida Crawford,
Foster,

Louise,
Mountain Rose,
Muscogee,
Osceola,
Rivers,
Tillotson.

CHINESE TYPE.

Varieties of this type are more reliable than those of the Persian type, and will give good results much further south, but are best adapted to the higher lands of West Florida. Several of these varieties originated near Pensacola.

Albert Sidney, Freestone.
Berenice, Freestone.
Ford, Freestone.
General Lee, Clingstone.
Juno, Clingstone.
Oriole, Clingstone.
Spottswood, Freestone.
Stonewall Jackson, Clingstone.
Sylphide, Clingstone.
Thurber, Freestone.

HONEY PEACH.

Medium, oblong, with a sharp recurved point; creamy white, washed and mottled carmine; flesh of a peculiar fine texture, and a honey sweetness; tree very thrifty, distinct grower and prolific. Ripe about May 25. The fruit is apt in some soils to be devoid of flavor. Originated by Charles Downing, Esq., about 1854, from pits sent from China. First trees sent out by us in 1858.

KITE, or KITE'S HONEY.

Creamy white, with a bright carmine cheek and mottled deeper carmine, shape irregular, one side usually swelling. Flesh very fine grained, melting, juicy, very sweet and rich; quality best. Freestone. Maturity at Waldo middle of June. Of the Honey strain; tree very thrifty. Origin, T. K. Godbey, Waldo, Fla., who states that it is a good shipper and has brought good prices.

PALLAS—Seedling of Honey.

This is the only seedling, out of many hundred, of the Honey peach, made in 1876, which has varied from the parent. It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent in size, but is more round in shape; flesh white, melting and vinous. Maturity two weeks later than Honey. Tree retains the habit of the parent, except that it blooms two weeks later.

WALDO.

(Origin, T. K. Godbey, Waldo, Fla.)—A seedling of the Peen-To crossed with Honey; above medium, round or slightly elongated, with the recurved point of the Honey; flesh melting, very fine grained, juicy; sweet; of better quality and more sprightly than Honey; perfectly freestone. End of May or beginning of June. Tree a thrifty and upright grower, and blooms three weeks later than the Peen-To.

JAPAN DWARF BLOOD.

Of the size of the Alexander, but a little more oblong. Skin creamy white, washed carmine. Flesh white on one side and marbled deep red on the other; somewhat dry; sweet. Ripens with Alexander. Tree of compact and dwarfish growth.

PEEN-TO, or FLAT PEACH OF CHINA.

This remarkable peach originated in our Nursery from pits sent from Australia in 1869. Although very hardy here, the tree has produced fruit very seldom, owing to its habit of blooming in January. In Pensacola it produced the enormous amount of 1,200 peaches upon a three-year-old tree. In Florida this peach, together with the Honey, succeeds where the other varieties of the common or Persian strain prove of little or no value. From 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; peels readily at maturity; flesh very finely grained, juicy and dissolving, with a delicate almond aroma; quality best; clingstone. Maturity in Florida from April 1st to May 10th.

This peach colors a long time before maturing or full development, and is therefore often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality, and can then be shipped safely to distant markets. June budded trees only, 12 to 15 inches, each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; per 100, \$6.

NEW VARIETIES OF THE PEEN-TO TYPE.

These originated in Florida, and have been reported by the Standing Committee on Fruits of the Florida Horticultural Society from April 10, 1888, to May 1, 1889. The descriptions of most of the varieties are made by us from specimens received from the originators.

One-year-old Trees 15c. each \$1.25 per 10.

June Buds, 12 to 15 inches, 10c. each, 80c. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Angel (origin, near Waldo, Fla.)—Large, round; flesh white, melting, juicy, rich sub-acid flavor; freestone. Is entirely devoid of the noyau flavor of its parent. Tree blooms fully one month later than the Peen-To. Maturity middle of July at Augusta.

Arlington—Of the shape and size of Early Crawford; flesh rich and melting, vinous, free from noyau flavor; clingstone; quality very good; early.

Bidwell's Early—Medium, round, with a sharp apex; creamy white, with a pale carmine wash; skin thin, peeling at maturity; flesh white; slightly red near the stone; juicy, melting, fine grained, sweet; not very high flavored and some astringency, unless fully matured upon the tree; clingstone. Ripens in Orange County, Florida, end of May.

Bidwell's Late—Similar to above, but three weeks later, and a heavy bearer.

PLUMS.

Prices of Trees—1 year, on Marianna stocks, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

(For description, see pages 14 and 15).

These varieties succeed admirably in Middle and West Florida and sub-tropical countries.

Botan, Burbank, Chabot, Hatankio, Maru, Ogon, Red Nagate, Satsuma.

Bungo (Prunus Mume)—Or Apricot Plum. Suitable only for Middle or South Florida.

Prunus Simoni—Or Chinese Apricot Plum. (See page 15).

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

[DYOSPYROS KAKI.]

PRICES OF TREES—ALL HOME GROWN ON NATIVE STOCKS.

One-year grafts, 3 to 4 feet, 25c. each; per 10, \$2; per 100, \$15.

Two-year grafts, 3 to 6 feet, 35c. each; per 10, \$3; per 100, \$25.

(For descriptions, see pages 16 and 17.)

Among, Hachiya, Hiyakume, Kurokume, Miyo-tan, Tsuru-no-ko, Yedo-Ichi, Zenji.

QUINCE.

Chinese—This variety seems best suited to light soils. 25c. each; per 10, \$2.

NUT-BEARING TREES.**ALMONDS.**

Price of Trees, one year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Princess and Sultana—Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

CHESTNUTS.

Spanish—2 to 3 feet, 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

WALNUTS, or MADEIRA NUTS.

Price of trees, unless specially noted, 2 to 3 feet, 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Chaberte, Mayette, Thin Shelled, Early Bearing, or Præparturiensis—Of dwarf growth; produces nuts when 4 years old. Nuts of good quality and size. One year old, 10 to 12 inches, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

WALNUTS, JAPAN.

Price, 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

PECANS.

Extra Large Louisiana Paper Shell—One year, 10 to 12 inches high, 15c. each; \$1 per 10; \$8 per 100.

(For descriptions and prices of other varieties, see page 18)

SMALL FRUITS.

BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES. (See pages 21 to 22.)

GRAPES.

(For prices, see pages 22, 23 and 24.)



POT-GROWN TWO YEARS OLD DWARF ORANGE.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

- Elæagnus Edulis* (Japan Oleaster)—25c. each.
Eryobothrya, Giant—1 year grafts, 50c. each.
 Mulberries (Everbearing)—25c. each; \$2 per 10.
 Olives—25c. each; \$2 per 10.
 Pomegranates—25c. each; \$2 per 10.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Plants one year from graft, 8 to 10 inches high, 50c. each; \$4 per 10.

Two-year-old plants from graft, 12 to 15 inches high, well formed, at \$1 each.

All our plants are pot-grown, grafted upon the Otahaiti and *Limonium Trifoliatum*, which dwarfs the tree in the same manner that the Paradise stock dwarfs the apple. These plants are thus better adapted for growing in conservatories than those grafted upon the ordinary seedling stock. This class of trees commends itself to amateurs, but is not intended for cultivating in groves.

We cannot too highly recommend these dwarf Orange trees. They begin to yield fruit when three years old, and are very desirable for growing in tubs or city gardens where space is limited.

ORANGES—Himosassa, Mediterranean Sweet, Nonpariel, Navel, Magnum Bonum, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Jaffa, Satsuma, etc.

LEMONS—Belair, Eureka, Villafranca, etc.

ORANGE, KIN-KAN or KUM-KWAT.

The plant is of a dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet and very compact. Fruit about the size of a small plum, rind sweet, juice acid. It can be eaten whole, and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive and an excellent plant for growing in pots. One year grafts, 50c.

MUSA--Bananas.

Hart's Choice—Medium-growing plant; fruit of Fig Banana class; bunches large; an excellent variety. 50c. each.

Sinensis, or Cavendishii—Of dwarf growth; produces very good fruit. Plants seldom grow above 6 or 7 feet. 25c.; large, 50c.

Daca—Of medium height; fruit small, but of excellent quality. 50c.

Silk—Delicate foliage; underside of leaves of a silky gloss. 50c.

Zebrina—A dwarf or ornamental variety; underside of leaves purple, upperside green, striped purple. 50c.

Baracoa, or Red Skin—Red fruited. 50c.

PINEAPPLE.

Pot-grown plants, 50c. each.

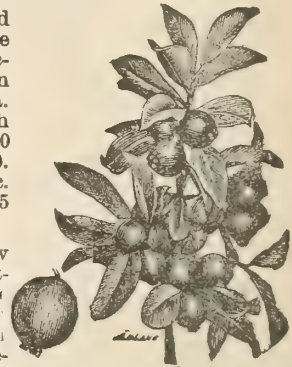
Egyptian Queen, Red Spanish, or Cayenne.

PSIDIUM (Guava).

P. Catleyanum (Red Catley)—A small tree or tall bush, producing the well known Red Catley Guava. Plants from 3 inch pots 20c. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12 per 100. Larger plants 50c. each; \$4 per 10; \$25 per 100.

P. Lucidum (Yellow Catley)—Fruit a little larger than the Red Catley; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit eaten raw, and makes the best of all the "Guava Jellies." It is wonderfully prolific. 1 year old, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$12 per 100.

P. Pyrifera (Common Guava)—Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Fruit varies in color of skin and flesh; white, yellow and pink. Several varieties. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.



Economic Sub-Tropical Trees and Plants.

ABERIA CAFFRA.

Kei Apple or Dingaon Apricot—A South African Shrub, much used for hedges in Cape Colony. Yields a golden colored fruit extensively used for jellies and pickles. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

CINNAMONUM CAMPHORA (The Camphor Tree.)

This tree is hardy where the orange thrives. It is valuable as an ornamental evergreen shade tree as well as for the camphor gum which it produces. It is of rapid growth. A tree planted in New

Orleans ten years ago has now reached a height of 30 feet. Few trees are more desirable for street planting. We have an immense stock, and will give special rates for quantities of 500 or 1,000. All pot grown.

One year old plants from 3 inch pots, 25c.; \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

Two year old plants from 4 and 5 inch pots, 50c. each; \$4 per 10.

CINNAMONUM ZEYLANICUM,
(The True Cinnamon Tree.)

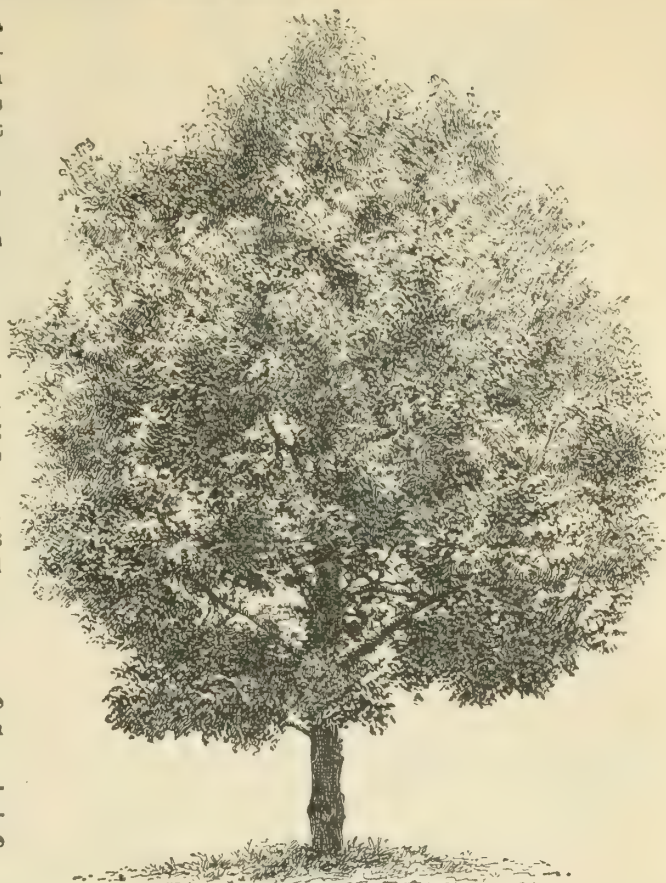
A broad-leaved evergreen shrub, producing the cinnamon bark of commerce. Much attention is paid to this tree as being likely to become one of the most valuable products of South Florida.

Two years old trees from 5 inch pots, 50c. each; \$4 per 10. One year old trees from 3 inch pots, 25c. each; \$2 per 10. Special rates per 100.

CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA.
(Or Tomato Tree.)

Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. Foliage large, flowers purple when in bud, then green.

Fruit egg shaped, deep orange red; is extensively used in South America as a substitute for tomatoes. A very handsome tree. Strong plants 50 cents each.



CAMPHOR TREE.

Varieties marked * are adapted to sections of South Florida and sub-tropical sections only. The others are hardy in the Southern coast belt.

ACACIA.

A genus of medium sized trees, most desirable for the elegance of their foliage and the profusion of blooms, which are produced during winter and early spring. Some varieties will stand several degrees of frost, but all are hardy where the banana will thrive. Plants from 3 inch pots, 25c. each.

**Decurrens*—With winged ramifications and slightly pubescent while young, flowers yellow in axillary bunches.

Farnesiana (Popinac)—A well known and popular variety, branches thorny, foliage with minute leaflets, flowers in round, yellow balls, very fragrant. Profuse bloomer.

**Lophantha*—Height 10 to 15 feet, foliage bi-pinnate, flowers small, sulphur yellow in elongated heads, slightly fragrant.

***ACALYPHA.**

Foliage mottled and blotched crimson and scarlet; attain a height of 6 to 7 feet in South Florida. Most brilliant foliage plants. Three varieties—*Marginata*, *Obovata* and *Tricolor*. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10.

AGAVE (Century Plant).

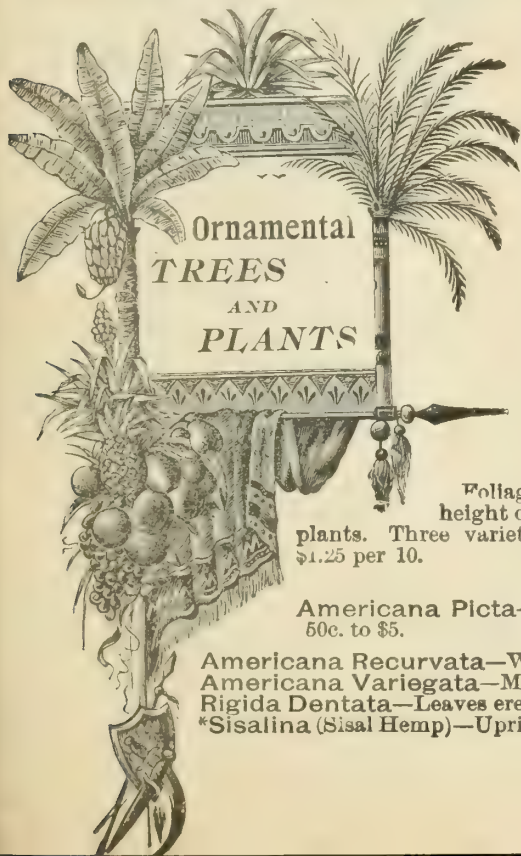
Americana Picta—Golden yellow on both sides, bordered with dark green 50c. to \$5.

Americana Recurvata—With recurved leaves; a beautiful variety. 50c. to \$3.

Americana Variegata—Margined yellow. 50c. to \$1.

Rigida Dentata—Leaves erect; pale green. 50c. to \$1.

**Sisalina* (Sisal Hemp)—Upright; glaucous green; a rapid grower. 50c. to \$1.





ACALYPHA.

ALLAMANDA.

Cathartica—Shrubby plant, flowers yellow, profuse bloomer. 25c.

***Hendersonii**—Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber, almost perpetual bloomer. 25c.

ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII.

Bunya-Bunya Pine or **Moreton Bay Pine.**

A stately tree, attaining a great height, of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves lanceolate in two horizontal rows; deep green; can stand a frost of 6 to 8 degrees only, Far. \$1 to \$2.

***ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.**
(Norfolk Island Pine.)

This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Far. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size. Fine plants from \$3 to \$5 each.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

***CALODENDRON CAPENSIS.**

(The Cape Chestnut.)

This is considered the finest evergreen tree of Natal, South Africa, and although introduced in Europe in the last century it is but seldom seen in cultivation. As its name indicates (from Kalos, beautiful, and Dendron, a tree), it is of handsome appearance. The flesh-colored or creamy white flowers, composed of linear oblong petals, are produced in immense terminal panicles; stems and leaves pubescent; latter are large, opposite, simple, crenated; branches opposite or three in a whorl. In England it is valued as a handsome greenhouse evergreen tree, and will doubtless become popular in South Florida, where it is reported to be of a deciduous habit. We offer well grown young plants, from 4 to 5 inch pots, at 50c. each.

***NEW CANNAS (Indian Shot).**

Plants started in pots and ready after April 1st. Dry roots ready in winter.

The remarkable improvements which have lately been made in these plants have brought them to the front rank of the ornamental foliage class. Among the best new sorts of late introduction, which we selected out of a large number which we fully tested during the past summer, are the following. Price, 20c. each; \$1.50 per 10, unless specially noted.



NEW CANNAS.

Alphonse Bouvier—Foliage green; habit compact and dwarf; flowers of a brilliant crimson, very large, and produced in large branching stems. Begins to bloom early in spring and lasts throughout the whole summer; a grand novelty.

Charles Henderson—Flowers very large, brilliant red; compact growth; most profuse bloomer. Height, 3 to 3½ feet.

Capitaine P. de Suzzoni—Flowers with broad rounded petals, produced in large spikes; canary yellow, spotted cinnamon red. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

Egendale—Foliage dark bronzy red; flowers bright cherry red, large and of good substance. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

Explorateur Crampbell—Four feet; foliage green; flowers large, vermilion tinted, with crimson spots.

Florence Vaughan—Flowers very large and broad, yellow-spotted, bright scarlet; free blooming and strong habit. This is conceded to be the best yellow variety in cultivation.

- J. C. Vaughan**—Three and a half feet; foliage purple; flower large, clear deep vermilion orange, satiny lustre.
- J. D. Cabos**—Four feet; foliage dark; flowers rich apricot, with deeper shadings.
- Marquis Arthur de l'Algle**—Flowers crimson, with wide golden margin and centre stained yellow.
- Princesse de Brancovan**—Flowers cinnabar red, edged golden brown.
- P. J. Berckmans**—One of the new Crozy set of 1893, six varieties being selected out of twenty, as representing his best achievements in Cannas up to that year, and named in our honor by Mr. J. C. Vaughan, of Chicago. Leaves long narrow green; flower spike, compact, standing well above the foliage. Flower large, bright cherry red; color almost identical with that of *Ehemanni*, but petals reflex in a graceful form. Height, 5 feet.
- Paul Bruant**—Dwarf habit; foliage green, edged purple; flowers orange scarlet.
- Paul Marquant**—Foliage green; flowers salmon, with long petals.

CASUARINA (Beefwood of Australia).

Very graceful tree. Foliage feathery and thread-like. Valuable for decorative purposes. 50c.; larger specimens, \$1. Two varieties.

CESTRUM NOCTURNUM (Night Blooming Jasmine).

Free-blooming shrub. Very fragrant at night. 15c. each; \$1.25 per 10.

***COFFEA ARABICA (The Coffee Tree).**

An evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and white flowers. 50c.

CORDYLINÉ.

Palm-like plants allied to the *Dracæna*, with a tuft of drooping leaves at the summit of the trunk.

Australis—Leaves 2 to 3 feet long and 2 to 4 inches broad; flowers white, sweet, in panicles. Excellent for sub-tropical gardening, and of robust and hardy habit. 10 to 20 feet. 25c. to \$1.00.

Indivisa—Leaves 2 to 4 feet long, narrow, dark green, very graceful. 25c. to \$1.



DRACÆNA INDIVISA.

DATURA, or Brugmansia Suavolens.

A shrubby plant, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet in rich ground; flowers white, very large, trumpet-shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect. 15c.

***DRACÆNA (Dragon Tree).**

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

***Fragrans**—Broad green leaves, flowers very fragrant; a desirable variety of easy culture. 50c. to \$1.

***Terminalis**—Bronzy green, flaked crimson. 50c. to \$1.

DURANTA PLUMIERI.

Tall growing shrub, flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter. 25c.

***EUCALYPTUS (Australian Gum Tree).**

Exceedingly rapid growing and ornamental tree; thrive in almost any soil. Suitable to South Florida only. Three varieties, all pot grown. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

***EUGENIA (Rose Apple).**

Jambos—An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like head, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar of rose perfume. Makes a delicate jelly. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Ugni (Chilian Myrtle)—Hard wood evergreen shrub, with small foliage. Flowers white or pale pink. Fruit aromatic. 25c., 50c. and \$1.

Mitchellii (Surinam Cherry)—A small tree, producing a small cherry-like fruit. Makes excellent jelly. 25c. each; \$2 per 10. Large plants, 50c. to \$1.

***EUPHORBIA.**

Splendens—A thorny shrub, with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer. 25c.

Sanguinea—Foliage brown carmine, veins carmine, fine bedder. 25c.

Jacquinzæfolia—Flowers bright orange; a fine winter bloomer. 25c.



CROTON.

***CROTONS.**

Plants with beautiful leaf variegations; indispensable in any collection; require high temperature in winter.

We offer a superb collection of forty varieties. Prices, from 3-inch pots, 25c.; from 4 and 5-inch pots, 50c. and \$1. Ten varieties, our selection, from 3-inch pots, \$2; ten varieties, our selection, from 4 and 5 inch pots, \$4.

FICUS.

**Elastica* (India Rubber Tree)—With broad leaves, very ornamental. 50c. to \$1.

**Australis* (Australian Gum Tree)—Foliage smaller. 50c. to \$1.

**Parcellii*—A white variegated plant; rapid grower. 50c. to \$1.



FICUS ELASTICA.

**GREVILLEA ROBUSTA*, or Australian Silk Oak.

One of the most conspicuous of all shade trees. It has found a congenial zone in South Florida, where trees planted seven years ago have attained a height of 25 feet and 3 feet in circumference 1 foot above the ground. Foliage delicately cut, like fern leaves, remaining dark green all the year. Add to this blossoms like a Bottle Brush, of a creamy pink, forming a most beautiful tree. Several sizes, all pot grown, from 25c. to 50c.

**HABROTHAMNUS ELEGANS*.

Flowers tubular, carmine, of easy culture; constant bloomer. 25c.

HAMELIA PATENS.

This is as yet very little known, but in South Florida is destined to become a very desirable shrub; 5 to 10 feet high. We have found it here to be a very striking summer and fall blooming green house plant. Flowers bright orange red, lasting a long time, and succeeded with dark black berries, which are retained a long time. 25c. each.

**HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS* (Chinese Hibiscus).

Valuable free blooming plants for all sub-tropical regions. Many attain a height of 15 to 18 feet, and when covered with their brilliant flowers are most conspicuous in gardens. Twelve varieties, double and single. Colors include crimson, red, yellow and salmon. From 3-inch pots, 25c.; \$2 per 10. From 4-inch pots, 50c.; \$4 per 10.

JACARANDA MIMOSÆFOLIA.

A graceful tree, with leaves resembling an *Acacia*. Flowers blue in large panicles in spring; a showy plant, but requires to be 3 to 4 years old before blooming. 50c.

JASMINUM.

Fragrant flowering shrubs.

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine)—Flowers white; very profuse bloomer. 25c.; large plants 50c.

Grand Duke of Tuscany—Very double; white. 25c. and 50c.

Multiflorum (Star Jasmine)—Flowers white, star-shaped. 25c.

**MEYENIA ERECTA*.

Cœrulea—A large shrub, flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat. Almost perpetual bloomer, and in Middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant. 25c.; larger size, 50c.

Alba—Flowers white. 25c.

**MURRAYA EXOTICA*.

A rare shrub of the orange tribe; flowers white, very fragrant. 25c., 50c. and \$1.

**PHYLLANTHUS ROSEA PICTUS*.

A very striking plant; leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; beds out and stands the sun well. 25c. to 50c.

**PLEROMA BENTHAMIANA* (*Lasiandra*).

Flowers purple; winter bloomer, attains a height of 8 to 10 feet, and is a strikingly handsome plant. 25 cents.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.

Tall growing plants; valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson. 25c., large plants, 50c. and \$1.

RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS.

The Travelers Tree—A banana like plant with large erect leaves. Very ornamental. Suitable for countries free from frost. 50c.; large specimens \$5.

**SOLANUM AZUREUM* or *Seafortianum*

Of the same habit of growth as the *Solanum Jasminoides*, but producing numerous branches of delicate blue flowers with golden anthers and fragrant. This is one of the handsomest climbing plants for extreme Southern sections. Price 25c.

SOLANUM WENDLANDII.

One of the best novelties. Foliage large and luxuriant. Flowers in large clusters of a light blue tint. A most rapid climber. 25c.

**SPARMANNIA AFRICANA*.

A tall growing shrub, producing a profusion of white flowers during winter. Flowers large, white, with four petals and four sepals, and numerous carmine stamens with yellow anthers, giving a handsome appearance to the plant. 25c.

**TABERNAMONTANA CAMASSA*.

Evergreen shrub; flowers white; very fragrant, resembling the Grand Duke Jasmine; of a dwarf habit of growth and very free bloomer during several months. 25 and 50c.

TECOMA STANS VELUTINA.

This is an improved form of the Yellow Elder. Flowers golden yellow, very large and numerous, grows 6 to 10 feet. 25c.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

NOTE—See Catalogue No. 2 for other Sub-Tropical Plants.



PLANTING A TEN-ACRE FIELD IN TEA ROSES.

ROSES.

WE have for years past made the growing of Roses on a large scale one of the main features of our establishment, and annually added every good new Rose to our collection, proving their qualities before sending them out, so that our customers can rely fully upon our selection. We have, within the past thirty-seven years, tested the relative merits of upwards of fifteen hundred varieties, and in our specimen Rosary can be seen in bloom during Spring and Autumn upwards of *one thousand varieties*.

Many types of Roses, produced by the crossing of several species, are of such weak constitution and delicate growth as to prove unsuited to open ground culture. The enormous proportions which Rose growing has of late assumed for the supply of cut flowers has also caused the annual introduction of varieties that are eminently suited for *cultivating under glass and the forcing system*, but when planted in open ground fail to give satisfaction and bring disappointment. Out of several hundred new Tea Roses introduced within the past ten years very few have stood the test of our climate. An evidence of weak constitution is that very few of the most valuable flowering varieties cannot be made to give good results unless budded upon stocks that invigorate their growth.

The demand for novelties is increasing and compels us to keep abreast of the times. We therefore grow *Roses on their own roots*, of the old favorite or new strong growing varieties, and *Plants budded upon Manetti stocks* of the newest or some old sorts which succeed better when propagated in that way.

We have *twenty-five acres* closely planted in Roses. The plants which we send out *are grown in open ground*, are very strong and healthy. The usual average height of the tall growing Hybrids is four feet, and many varieties attain to six feet. The Tea and other dwarf sorts are from one to two feet high. Plants are cut back eighteen inches or two feet to reduce bulk in packing.

PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING.

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be fertilized with stable manure. Keep the soil free of weeds during summer, and stir it frequently. Mulching in fall with stable manure is advisable. A top dressing in summer of bone meal or some good commercial fertilizer will add to the growth and size of flowers.

In Planting, select two or three of the strongest branches, cut these back to 2 or 3 inches each, and remove all the smaller ones. Each new shoot will produce finer flowers than if the old wood is left, and plants thus cut back will stand transplanting better.

Annually, after the first killing frost, prune back the bush 8 to 10 inches above ground, Climbing Roses excepted; those require only the shortening in of side branches without disturbing the main stem. *Complaints* are frequently received from persons, who order late in the spring, stating that the flowers produced are very inferior and cause disappointment. We desire to say that no *perfect flowers* can be reasonably expected from plants set out late in February or March before they can have time to become well established, but if allowed to grow until following fall, such *causes for complaint* will be removed.

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS—For Open Ground Cultivation.

All the Roses in this class are ever-blooming, except those specially noted in separate lists.

PRICES—GENERAL COLLECTION OF BEST VARIETIES.

Purchasers' selection.....each, 25c.; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.
Our selection, one of a variety.....per 10, \$2; per 100, \$15.

CHINA ROSES.

The Roses belonging to this class are among the best bloomers for this climate. Their flowers are produced in great abundance, though not equal in beauty of shape or variety of color to the other classes.

- Archiduc Charles**—Variable, light pink to deep crimson.
Laurette Messimy—Coppery ground.
Mme. Jean Sisley—White, slightly tinged, pink.
Nemesis—Dark crimson.

TEA ROSES.

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit, of delicate structure, profuse bloomers, very fragrant and desirable.

This list includes only such varieties as may be expected to give good results when cultivated in open ground.

- Bon Silene**—Rosy carmine, shaded salmon, fine in bud.
Bride—Variable; white, and at times silvery rose, like its parent, Catherine Mermet; a fine flower, but not constant in open ground.
Caroline—Blush rose.
Catherine Mermet—Silvery rose, large.
Claudius Levet—Carmine rose, shaded purple.
Comtesse de Frigneuse—Canary yellow.
Coquette de Lyon—Pale yellow, free bloomer, of dwarf habit.
Duchesse de Brabant, or Comtesse de Labarthe—Salmon pink.
Duchesse Marie Salviati—Buff yellow, shaded lilac rose.
Duchesse Mathilde—White.
Edmond de Biauzat—Lilac carmine, darker edge.
Enfant de Lyon—White, pink centre.
Etoile de Lyon—Large, full, canary yellow.
Francisca Pries—Rosy lilac, coppery centre.
Gustave Nabonnand—Tender rose, shaded yellow.
Gustave Nadaud—Light red, shaded carmine.
Golden Gate—Centre creamy white, base of petals yellow.
Imperatrice Eugenie (Bourbon)—Large, very full, beautifully cupped, delicate rose; an extra good flower.
Isabella Sprunt—A sport of *Saffrano*; light yellow.
J. B. Varonne—Rosy carmine.
Jeanne Cuvier—White, lilac centre, washed pale lilac.
Joseph Metral—Violet carmine; dwarf.
Lady Castlereigh—Pale rose, lighter edge.
Louis Richard—Coppery rose, deeper centre; excellent.
Mme. Camille—Rosy salmon, large, very fine.
Mme. Caro—Salmon pink.
Mme. Dubrocca—Pink; apricot centre.
Mme. Damaizin—Salmon pink.
Mme. Francisca Kruger—Blush, salmon centre.
Mme. de Watteville—Pale yellow, margined pink.
Mme Etienne—Dark rose with white centre.
Mme. Joseph Schwartz—White, tinged flesh.
Mme. Joseph Godier—Pale flesh, dark apricot centre.
Mme. Honore Defresne—Resembles *Perle des Jardins*. Very fine.
Mme. Margottin—Yellow, apricot centre.
Mme. Scipion Cochet—Yellowish, suffused rose, and with a darker centre.
Marie Guillot—Pure white, dwarf.
Marie Lambert—White, medium sized flower.
Marie Van Houtte—Light yellow, outer petals tinged pink.
Marquise de Vivens—Cherry rose, shaded light yellow.

Maurice Rouvier—Rose, shaded red.
Papa Gontier—Bright red, reverse of petals purple.

- Princesse Sagan**—Bright crimson, shaded dark crimson; color excellent, but flowers rather small.
Princess Vera—Cream, bordered rose.
Queen—Pure white.
Rose Nabonnand—Bright rose.
Souvenir d'Eliza Vardon—White, shaded salmon.
Souvenir de Fr. Gaulain—Magenta red, shaded violet.
Souvenir du Dr. Passot—Deep red, changing to lighter red.
Souvenir de Mme. Pernet—Tender rose, tinged yellow.
Souvenir de L. X. Granger—Dark rosy carmine.
Vicomtesse de Wautier—Bright rose tinted, white and dark rose centre. 1888.
Waban—Sport of C. Mermet, darker in color.
Zelia Pradel—White with a yellowish centre; half climbing habit. Excellent.

NOISETTE AND OTHER PERPETUAL CLIMBERS.

- James Sprunt**—A climbing China; dark crimson.
Jules Jurgensen—Magenta, centre shaded violet.
Lamarque—White.
Woodland Margaret—White, vigorous.

HYBRID REMONTANT.

- This class comprises the most perfect forms and colors. They are nearly all of vigorous growth. Some varieties bloom only during spring and again in fall, with an intermission of two months; others are as free bloomers as Tea Roses. First-class varieties only are here described, and which give satisfactory results on their own roots.
Abel Carriere—Velvety crimson, fiery centre
Achille Gonod—Lilac rose.
Blanche de Meru—Light flesh, changing white
Boieldieu—Bright cherry red.
Charles Dickens—Large and very full; dark rose; free bloomer.
Charles Margottin—Red, shaded crimson.
Comtesse de Camando—Rich deep crimson.
Crown Prince—Purplish crimson.
Deuil du Col. Denfert—Dark purple, velvety.
Dr. Hogg—Deep violet red.
Dr. Sewell—Crimson scarlet, shaded purple; free bloomer.
Duc de Cazes—Purplish red, shaded violet, dwarf growth.
Duke of Connaught—Deep crimson, velvety, dwarf; a free bloomer.
Gen. Jacqueminot—Fiery red; an old standard sort, not very double.
Gloire Lyonnaise—Very large, white when fully expanded, but canary yellow while in bud; vigorous grower.
Mme. Auguste Van Geert—Light pink.
Mme. Gabriel Luizet—Bright pink, very handsome shape.
Mme. Furtado Heine—Bright rose, shaded carmine.
Mme. Moreau—Deep brilliant carmine; perpetual bloomer and best of its color.
Magna Charta—Bright pink, large.
Paul Neyron—Deep pink, very large; an extra fine rose and very free bloomer.
Pœnia—Crimson red, very fine bloomer.
Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark brownish crimson; velvety.
Sidonie—Light pink.
Souvenir de Victor Landau—Bright rose, shaded carmine.
Ulrich Brunner—Cherry crimson.
Yolande d'Aragon—Pale pink.

ROSA POLYANTHA.

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Teas. They are ever blooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small but very double flowers. Growth slender, dwarf, very double.

Cecile Brunner—Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, salmon pink, deeper centre, beautifully formed.

Clothilde Soupert—Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine centre; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Etoile d'Or—Centre citron yellow, passing to pale chrome.

Marie Pavie—Pale rose.

Mignonette—Delicate rose, changing to blush; flowers very small.

Miniature—A lilipution plant, very bushy; flowers white and very small; excellent for borders.

Perle d'Or—Not yellow, as its name indicates, but of a light buff shade, good form.

Crimson Rambler—A vigorous climbing rose, producing small crimson flowers in the greatest profusion, but blooms in spring only. Large

plants from open ground, 50c., small plants from 3-inch pots, 25c.

MOSS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Œillet Panache—Medium, white ground, striped with bright red; very distinct.

Eugene de Savoie—Pink.

Glory of Moss—Light pink; dwarf.

Mme. de la Rochelambert—Bright red.

Prococe—Dark red carmine.

White—White.

Zobeide—Pink.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush; climber.

Blairii No. 1—Delicate satin rose; climber.

Mme. Plantier—Pure white, spring bloomer; flowers produced in profusion; excellent for massing or hedges \$1.50 per 10; \$10 per 100.

Persian Yellow—Very double, of intense chrome yellow. Plants are all budded, as it is of no value on its own roots. 35c.

Queen of the Prairies—Rosy red; climber.

Vicomtesse D'Avesnes—Pink; climber.

ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI.

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering.

It is impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are budded upon Manetti stocks their cultivation would have to be discontinued. *Budded Roses* in the hands of careful culturists will yield more perfect flowers than could be expected from the same varieties if upon their own roots; they are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

ALL BUDDED ROSES must be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which appear below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed, otherwise the stock will outgrow the bud and failure follow. Plant sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from two to three inches below the surface of the soil.

We therefore CAUTION persons inexperienced in cultivating *Budded Roses* not to purchase such plants, because the neglect in removing suckers will bring disappointment, and create the impression entertained by some purchasers that they have received plants incorrectly named. If the suckers are allowed to grow the budded portion will often be starved, and instead of a perfect flower, answering the description, a small, insignificant one will be produced. We must decline to entertain any claim for the failure of BUDDED ROSES from neglect in giving such plants the proper attention.

We have a limited quantity of plants on own roots of a few varieties described in this list. Should we be unable to supply budded plants as ordered, please state whether plants on own roots may be sent, allowing purchasers the difference in price.

Price of plants, budded low 35c. each; \$3 per 10.

When selection is left to us \$25 per 100 plants, all distinct.

This section includes the most promising of the new varieties of 1893 and 1894, in addition to older varieties which are not readily propagated upon their own roots, and give good results only when budded upon strong growing stocks.

Since the last edition of our General Catalogue was issued in 1894, we have added to our collection every new Rose that was offered by American and European growers. Out of upwards of one hundred new sorts, very few have shown sufficient merits to entitle them to the attention of amateur growers. There is too much similarity among the larger number, which in the end add new names to the lists, but not always new varieties. All new Roses offered have, after test in our grounds, shown valuable characteristics, and most will doubtless prove acquisitions for open ground cultivation.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

A. K. Williams—Bright reddish crimson.

Alfred Colomb—Carmine or light crimson.

American Beauty—Resembles La France in shape and size; but its color is of a deep shade of rose; an excellent flower. Plant is of dwarf habit.

Anna de Diesbach—Fine satin rose, large.

Antoine Mouton—Bright rose, tinted pale lilac.

Baronne de Rothschild—Rosy pink, beautiful form.

Cardinal Patrizzi—Deep purplish red.

Charles Dickens—Large and very full; dark rose; free bloomer.

Claude Jacquet—1894.

Dinsmore—Similar to Mme. Charles Wood as to flower, but differs in habit, reddish crimson; dwarf.

Dupuy Jamain—Bright cherry rose.

Docteur Henon—Pure white, thornless.

Duchesse de Dino—Very large; imbricated; dark crimson, shaded carmine.

Earl of Dufferin—Very large, crimson, shaded maroon.

Eclair—1894. Fiery red

Eliza Boelle—White, slightly tinged flesh; very dwarf.

Emile Bardiaux—Very large, fine form; carmine red, shaded purple; vigorous habit.

Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson.

Gabriel Tournier—Light crimson; free bloomer.

Grand Mogul—Purple crimson, shaded darker purple; large and well formed.

General Korolkow—1894. Purplish crimson.

General Baron Berge—1894. Brilliant scarlet crimson.

Gen. Washington—Brilliant vermilion.

Gustave Piganeau—Large, cupped, carmine red; of brilliant color and free bloomer; of dwarf, compact habit

Henrich Schultheis—Lilac rose.

Her Majesty—Flowers of immense size, exquisitely imbricated, of a bright silvery rose, as near perfection as could be desired. A shy bloomer, seldom giving many flowers after June. Growth exceedingly vigorous.

Jules Finger—Blush, pink centre.

Lady Arthur Hill—Large, carmine rose, good form.

Lord Raglan—Deep crimson, shaded purple.

Louis Chaix—Brilliant carmine, fine form.

Louis Van Houtte—Crimson maroon.

Leon Renault—Light crimson.

Mme. Lucien Chaure—Cherry red.

Mme. Vidot.

Mme. Vinet.

Marguerite de Roman—Salmon flesh.

Marie Finger—Rosy salmon.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine, a free bloomer.

Monte Christo—Purple maroon, very dwarf.

Merveille de Lyon—White, lightly tinted flesh, large flower.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink, large.

Mrs. Paul—Large, white shaded rose.

Ornement des Jardins—Vivid crimson, finely imbricated, compact growth.

Pierre Notting—Dark crimson, fine form.

President Carnot.

Pride of Reigate—Crimson, handsomely striped white and sometimes half crimson and half white. This variety sustains its excellent qualities of a variegated perpetual bloomer, the proportion of well-striped flowers being about 75 per cent. A few pale rose colored flowers are occasionally produced. As with all roses produced from sports, some flowers will at times revert to the original variety. The same fault may be expected with other sports, such as *Bride*, *Sunset*, *White Bon Silene*, etc.

Prince Charles d'Arenberg—Carmine rose, satin sheen.

Queen of Queens—Light rose with darker edge. Dwarf, free bloomer.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm—Carmine rose, large.

Roger Lambelin—1893. Ground color, crimson purple, petals lobed and edged white. The flower resembles a double *Petunia*; not a free bloomer.

Rosy Morn—Bright lilac rose.

Sappho.

Spencer—1893. Large, flesh, rosy centre.

Victor Verdier—Bright rose, fine form.

Violet Queen—1892—Dark violet red, not a free bloomer, but a striking color.

White Baronne—Pure white, form of *Baronne de Rothschild*.

BOURBON.

Gloire d'Olivet—Lilac rose, globular, free bloomer. 1889.

Lea Leveque—Large, white washed carmine.

Mme. Baron Veillard—Large, cupped, light rose; lighter edge.

Mme. Dubost—Medium flesh, bright rose centre.

Mr. A. Maille—Large, brilliant carmine red.

Melle Berger—Delicate rose, medium size flowers.

Princess Imperial Victoria—A sport from *Malmaison*, flowers white, tinted yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

HYBRID TEA.

Angelique Veysset, or Striped La France—Similar to *La France*, but with flowers striped and shaded white.

Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France—Large, white tinted rose.

Duchess of Albany—Resembles *La France*, but of deeper color.

Fanny de Forest—White, light salmon centre.
La France—Silvery peach, excellent, but a poor grower, and apt to die back.

La France of 1889—Very large, brilliant red.

Mme. Andre Duron—Large, light red.

Mme. Caroline Testout—One of the best new Roses of 1891. Of the *La France* type, but clear pink, large and very free bloomer.

Mme. de la Collonge—Large, full, bright lilac pink.

Peirre Guillot—Dark carmine, a most profuse and constant bloomer; dwarf habit.

Princess Bismark—Rose, changeable to pale rose or cherry red.

Triomphe de Pernet Pere—Bright red carmine, long bud; very profuse bloomer.

Viscountess Folkestone—Outer petals creamy, centre salmon pink; flowers large, full and free blooming.

TEA.

Bride—White, but silvery rose flowers are often produced upon the same plant.

Bridesmaid—A sport of *Cartherine Mermet*, but of deeper color.

Champion of the World—Deep rosy crimson.

Christine de Noue—Bright carmine, shaded rosy pink.

Gloire de Dijon—Salmon, shaded pink.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—White with slightly creamy centre; an exceedingly fine variety.

Mme. de Watteville—Pale yellow, margined pink.

Mme. Joseph Godier—Pale flesh, dark apricot centre.

Mme. Honore Defresne—Resembles *Perle des Jardins*. Very fine.

Mme. Margottin—Yellow, apricot centre.

Mme. Simon—Almost identical with *Kaiserin Augusta*.

Mme. Welche—Centre pale orange yellow, edged white.

Meteor—Deep crimson velvety.

Papa Gontier—Bright carmine, reverse of petals purplish, fine in bud, not very double.

Perle des Jardins—Bright yellow.

Sunset—A sport of *Perle des Jardins*, of a rich tawny yellow.

CLIMBING NOISETTE and CLIMBING TEA

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold—Deep yellow an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.

Climbing Captain Christie—Similar to the bush form, but of climbing habit; apt to revert to the bush form.

Devoniensis (Climbing)—White, flesh centre.

Elie Beauvilain—Soft rose, salmon centre.

Emily Dupuy—Pale fawn, in the style of *Wm. Allen Richardson*, but a weak grower.

La France (Climbing)—Similar to the bush form, but of climbing habit; apt to revert to the bush form.

Marechal Niel—Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded.

Niphotos (Climbing)—A sport from the bush form; habit very vigorous; flowers pure white, buds long; a great acquisition.

Perle des Jardins (Climbing)—A climbing form of the *Perle des Jardins*. Does not always show its climbing habit until the second year.

Reine Marie Henriette—Bright cherry red; good form and of vigorous habit.

Reve D'Or, or Climbing Saffrano—Deep coppery yellow.

Triomphe des Noisettes—Bright rose, blooms in clusters.

Wm. Allen Richardson—Orange yellow, centre coppery yellow.

In addition to the foregoing lists, we have a limited number of plants of fifty additional varieties, which include many of the newer varieties of 1892 and 1893 and old leading sorts.

PALMS.



LATANIA BORBONICA.

We carry in stock an immense quantity of all the leading varieties, which are now considered indispensable for decorating conservatories, apartments, tables, or for outdoor cultivation during summer. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and are suitable for Middle Florida; the others for conservatory or tropical countries.

The lowest prices as quoted refer to two years old plants ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety. We can supply plants of the leading varieties in various sizes and at different prices. Special prices for large specimens on application.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Use a compost of equal parts of leaf mould, rich garden soil and well decayed cow dung. Give ample drainage and keep plants in open air, but in shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February, and small sizes twice during summer.

SECTION I.

PALMATE, or Fan-shaped Leaves.

Chamærops Fortunii, or Excelsa—(Chusan Fan Palm)—The hardiest of all exotic palms, suitable for either conservatory or open ground. Plants of various sizes by the single or hundred, 25c. to \$2 each.

***Chamærops Canariensis**—Of low growth, leaves deeply cut. Hardy at Savannah; a graceful and desirable palm. 50c. to \$1.

***Chamærops Elata, Elegans, Gracilis and Nivea** are all beautiful varieties, varying more or less in leaves and length of petioles. 50c. to \$1.

***Chamærops Martiana**—A scarce variety from Nepal, with glaucous leaves. 50c. to \$1.

Chamærops Hystrix (Needle or Blue Palmetto) A hardy variety from lower Georgia. Large leaves and numerous spines at base of petals. 50c. to \$1.

***Corypha Australis**—Of tall and robust growth. Dark green leaves; can stand a low temperature. 50c. to \$1.

***Latania Borbonica** (Chinese Fan Palm)—The most popular of this section. Desirable for all decorative purposes. Large stock, all sizes from 50c. to \$10 each.

***Sabal Blackburniana** (Bermuda Fan Palm)—Leaves of a bluish green color, of robust habit. 50c. to \$1.

***Sabal Longipedunculata**—A stemless variety, with glaucous green leaves. 50c.

SECTION II.

LEAVES PINNATE.

Areca Lutescens—One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms of this section. Foliage graceful, bright green and rich golden yellow stems. 50c. to \$5.

Areca Rubra—Stems red; foliage reddish green in young plants. 50c. to \$1.

Areca Sapida—Of dwarf, compact habit. Foliage dark green, arched. \$1 to \$3.

Areca Verschaffeltii—Dark green leaves, light yellow band through centre of middle rib. Requires high temperature in winter. \$1 to \$3.

Caryota Urens (Fish Tail Palm)—Leaves with broad pinules, the ultimate divisions have the shape of the tail of a fish. 50c. to \$1.

***Cocos Alphonssi**—Known in South Florida as the Belair Palm; a tall growing tree, leaves bright green. 50c. to \$1.

***Cocos Plumosa**—Leaves very long drooping, pinnæ 1 to 2 feet, in bunches. Flowers waxy. 50c. to \$1.

Cocos Bonetti and Cocos Yatai—Resemble *Cocos Plumosa*. 50c. and \$1.



COCOS WEDDELLIANA.

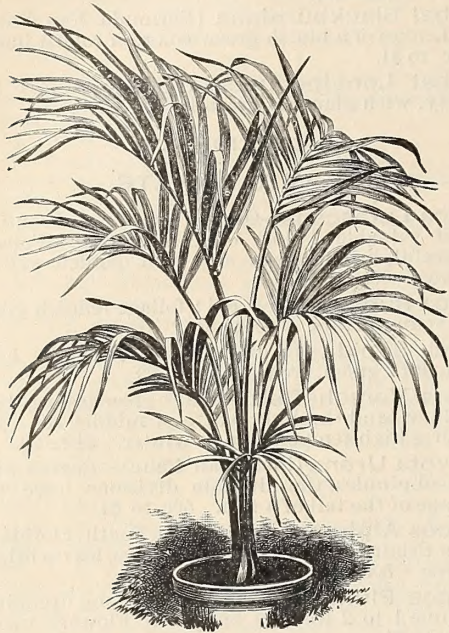
Cocos Weddelliana—Unquestionably the most graceful of the smaller growing class; stems slender, erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green; gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorating apartments. 8 to 10 inches, 50c.; 12 to 15 inches, \$1.

**Euterpe Edulis* (Para Palm)—Attains a height of 40 to 60 feet with delicate feathery heads and with clean and naked stems. 50c. to \$1.

Geonoma Gracilis—A dwarf-growing variety, resembling somewhat *Cocos Weddelliana*; requires a moist and warm temperature. \$1.

Kentia Belmoreana (Howea, or Curly Leaf Palm)—A graceful variety, with leaves which have the appearance of being curled; a robust growing variety. 50c. to \$2.

Kentia Forsteriana (Thatch Leaf Palm)—The most robust of the genus; leaves broader and stem of darker color. 50c. to \$2.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

(The *Kentias* are exceedingly desirable varieties. They hold their lower leaves well and retain a bright color.)

Martinezia Caryotœfolia, or *Caryota Spinosa*—A handsome species with broad foliage like the Fishtail Palm; the petioles and veins are armed with black spines. \$1.

Oreodoxa Regia (Royal Palm)—Of very tall and slender habit. Plants 18 inches, 50c. 2 to 3 feet, 75c. 4 feet, \$1.

Phœnix (The Date Palm)—A most valuable species for cultivation in greenhouses and apartments. They are of robust constitution, grow rapidly, are very handsome and can stand quite a low temperature. Prices 50c. to \$2.

**P-Canariensis*—Foliage narrow and graceful. Very desirable for open ground in Middle and South Florida.

**P-Farinifera*—A compact growing species and of quite hardy habit. Foliage deep green.

P-Leonensis, or *Spinosa*—With sharp-pointed pinnae; a beautiful variety, but somewhat tender.

**P-Paludosa* (Marsh Palm)—Of medium height, with very long leaves gracefully spreading.

**P-Pumila*—Of rapid growth and graceful foliage.

**P-Reclinata*—A valuable variety of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit.



PHENIX SPINOSA OR LEONENSIS

**P-Rupicola* (Rock-loving)—A species of recent introduction, and of graceful habit. Leaves arching and wide-spreading.

P-Sahariensis Picta Nigra—A form of the common Date, with dark green leaves.

**P-Sylvestris* (Sylvan or Wild Palm of Bengal, or East Indian Wine Palm)—Leaves very long, greyish-green, pinnae numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus and a most valuable variety.

**P-Tenuis* (Narrow)—Of recent introduction, resembling the common Date Palm, but more slender and finer in all its parts.



SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.

SECTION III.

CYADS, Etc.

**Cycas Revoluta* (Sago Palm)—Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green pinnated leaves. Hardy at Savannah. We can supply several sizes from 50c. to \$5 each.

Pandanus Utile (Screw Pine)—A valuable plant for the centre of vases. Foliage spiny. 50c. to \$5.

Pandanus Veitchii—With leaves beautifully striped with pure white; a very thorny plant; requires high temperature in winter. \$1 to \$3.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PALMS.

We will supply the following collections of Palms, selections to be left to us:

10 varieties, 2-year old plants.....	\$ 3 00
10 varieties, 3-year old plants.....	6 00
10 varieties, 4 to 5-year old plants.....	12 00



PANDANUS UTILE.

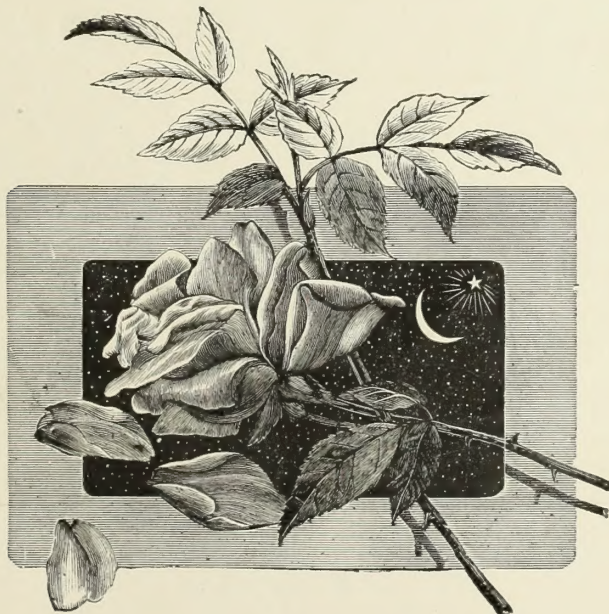
Pinanga Kuhlii (*Ptychosperma Kuhlii*) -- A beautiful species from Java, with leaves unequally cut and recurved at base. \$1.

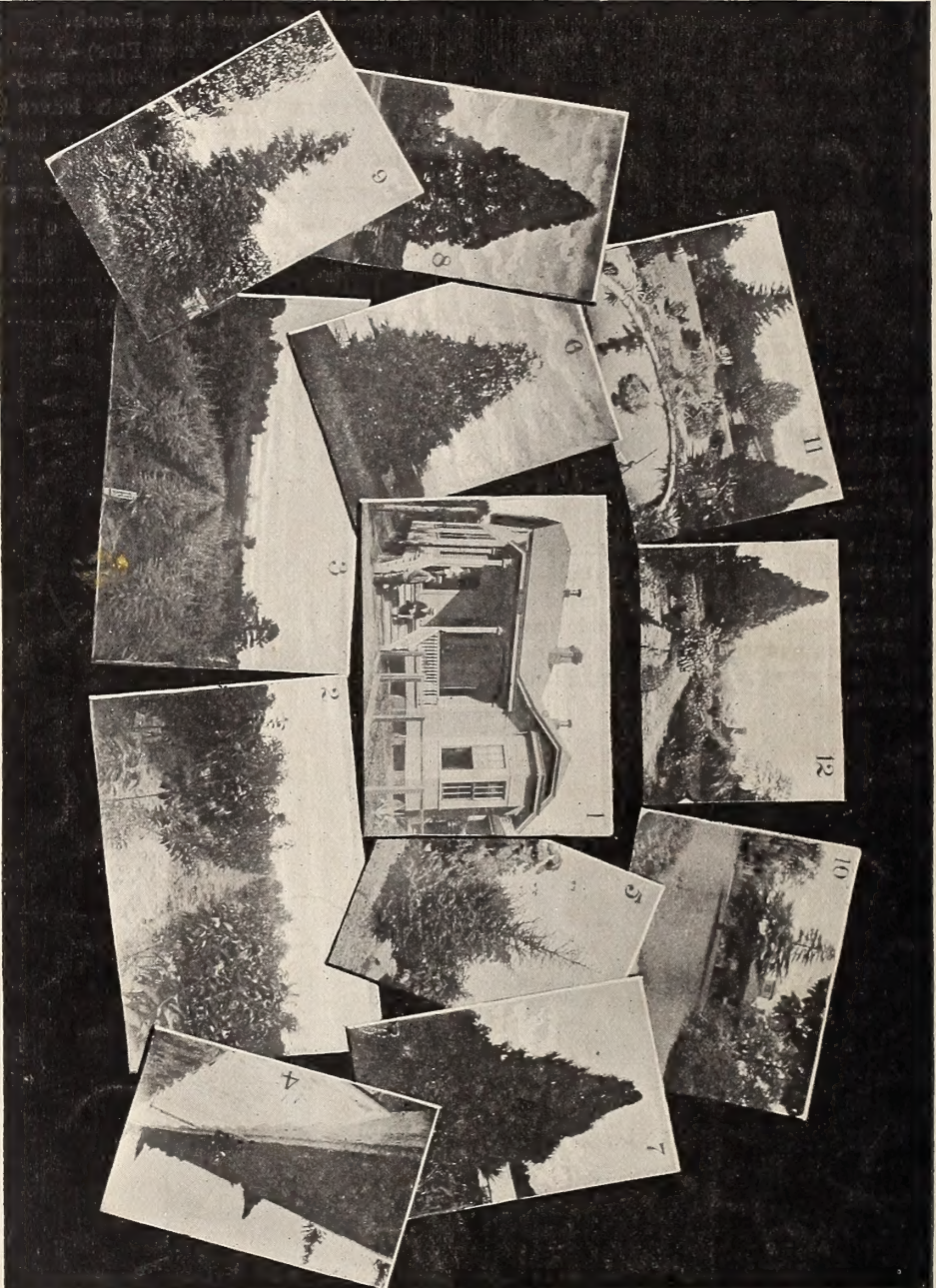
Ptychosperma Alexandræ (Australian Feather Palm)—Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety. 50c. to \$3.

Seaforthia Elegans, or *Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana* (Illawara Palm)—An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes, and well known. We grow this variety extensively, and can supply plants from 50c. to \$3 each.



SAGO PALM.





VIEWS AT FRUITLAND.

- 1 Office.
- 2 Block of Japan Persimmons.
- 3 Block of Cedrus Decodora.
- 4 Amoor River Privat Hedge.
- 5 Cedrus Atlantica.
- 6 Cupressus Knightiana.
- 7 Juniperus Oblonga Pendula.
- 8 Libocedrus Decurrens.
- 9 Cupressus Lawsoniana.
- 10 Residence.
- 11 Fountain.
- 12 Parterre.